

Langley Kitching's

African
Jr.

Madagascar Notes

No 4.

Note Book

Langley Hitching

ing 17th Vmo. 1879 and
22nd " VIII mo. 1879

Plan of
The Capital of Madagascar
Antananarivo

S. Maeder

Platz Berg Harrnisch

M. L. F. F. F. F. F.

Herrn

Mountain cave, where
we passed the night

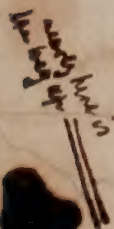


True North

average height here 5000

Stationsburg

Natal
a. h. 3500



Slacks R.



Engle Valley

11000

Large plain
meadow
with small pools

(Uninhabited)



11300

a. h. 10500

Unexplored

Orange River

Wabers
3rd Nov 1858.

Mr. J. Ritchie
Harrisville

Sir

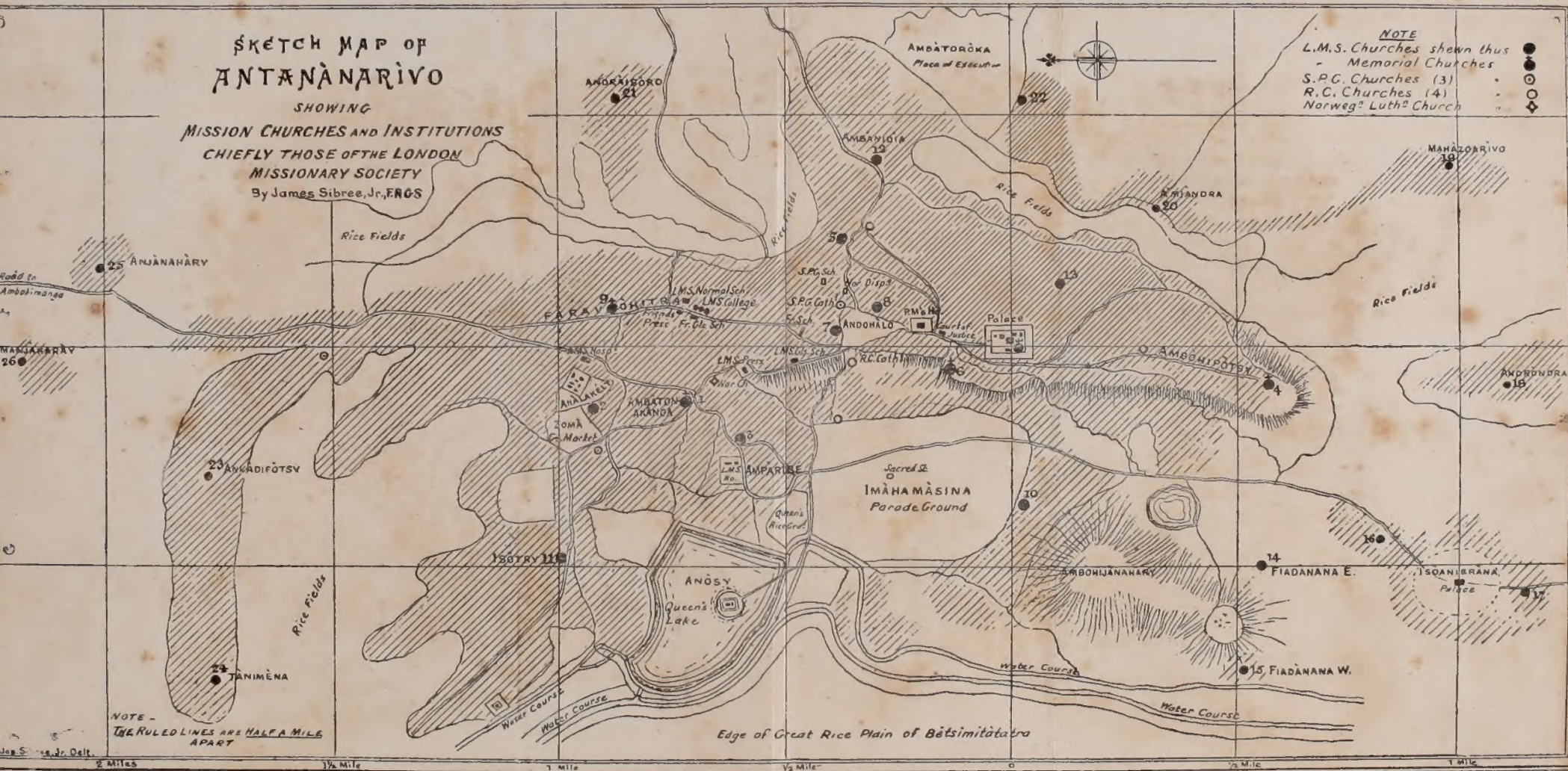
In consideration
upon yours & the note from
my brother I shall take you &
Wieshook. But only on certain
conditions if you will agree
to them
I shall be in Harrisville with
my cart on Tuesday morning
and start about nine o'clock.
On Wednesday I could assist
you & show you the whole of
Wieshook, and on Thursday I
must be at home again on account
of the present drought we have
Yours truly
Theo. Maeder.



SHOWING
MISSION CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS
CHIEFLY THOSE OF THE LONDON
MISSIONARY SOCIETY
By James Sibree, Jr., F.R.C.S.

By James Sibree, Jr., F.R.G.S.

NOTE
L.M.S. Churches shown thus -
Memorial Churches
S.P.C. Churches (3) .
R.C. Churches (4) -
Norwegⁿ Luthⁿ Church "



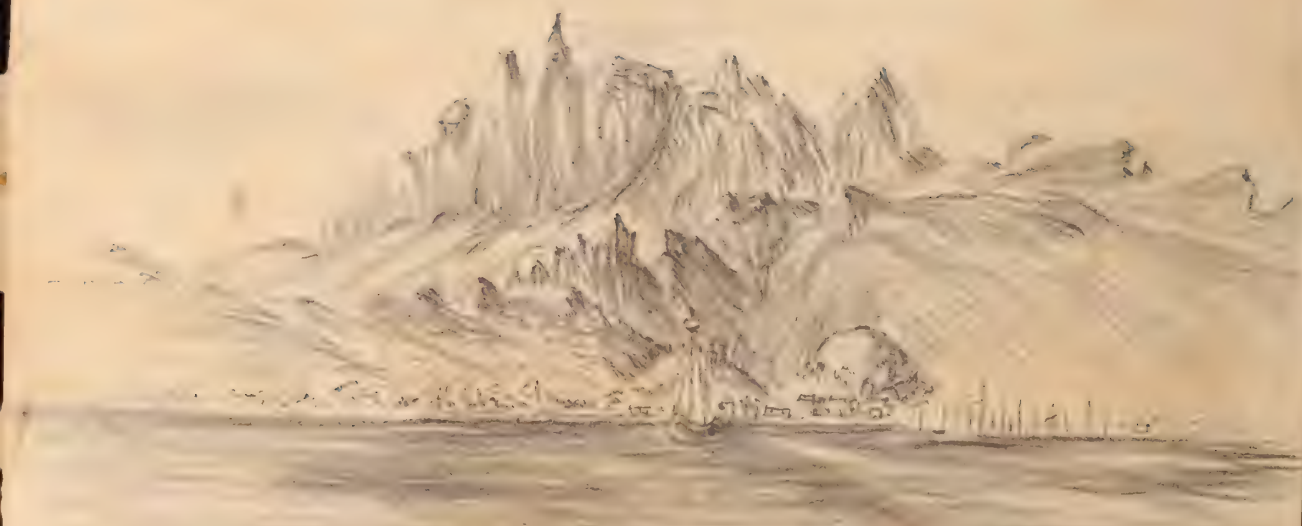
Joe S. - 10.10.08

Alexander & Shephard, printers.

5

9000
Am

MT
26



Mauritius from our anchorage 27th 18th 2 miles off Port Louis
The Light Hill, Town, Bayonne the Point of St. Pierre in the distance 2nd 1/2.

1879

The Voyage To Mauritius

1st V. mo.
/m

We left our anchorage in Port Natal at 2 P.M. being taken over the bar by a steam tug called the Forerunner. We soon fell in with a fair wind which continued to favour us all the voyage, so that we have the most prosperous run on record of 9 days to Port Louis casting anchor near the Light Ship 2 miles offshore at 7.30 in the evening of 26.V

The Captain was in good spirits & now & then amuse us with his remarks that, there is some one in Mauritius got hold of a rope's end & is pulling us on - and again - Well, there is some one in Mauritius wants to see you. Well, I don't know about that, said H., but we want to see some one in Mauritius

I was sick or squeamish all the time & had to keep my berth nearly the whole of every day

26.V We lie at anchor for the night with the shipping
" down in front backed by a bold & rugged out
line of mountains among which the remarkable
Peter Botte & some others are conspicuous only
about 3 or 4 miles distant.


2 1879. The Voyage to Mauritius
26.V

We have only seen one shoal of flying-fish & very few birds the whole voyage, but to day two or three specimens of the boatswain-bird have come near us. It is peculiar to the tropics & flies more like a land bird than a sea bird. It has a long tail & in its flight somewhat resembles a great parrot.

Copy of Log of the May Queen

	Lat. S	Long. E	Miles run	Wind	Bar.	Thermo
17.	29° 53'	31° 04'	<u>Position of Natal Light House</u>			
18.	30° 06' S.	33° 55' E	152	SSW	30° 40'	
19.	29° 56'	35° 40'	92	NNW	30° 25	78°
20.	30° 16'	38° 33'	150	SW Squally	30° 18'	74°
21.	30° 31'	43° 05'	235	SW & WSW	30° 25'	74°
22.	29° 54'	47° 15'	222	SW	30° 30'	73°
23.	29° 06'	51° 42'	238	SSW	30° 42'	70°
24.	27° 12'	55° 21'	225	SSW & SSE	30° 45'	74°
25.	24° 14'	57° 57'	226	SE	30° 43'	77°
26.	20° 45'	57° 20'	220			
			1760			
			dist. run betw 12 noon & 7.30 pm.			49
						<u>1809</u>

Port Louis Harbour

27. V I was up at 5 being an hour before sun-rise this morning
it rose behind Peter Bate & I did not wait to see it but went
below to go on packing up. The Port doctor came on board
about 8 asked our names ages & health, called over the
names of the sea men, asked if we had any dogs on
board & soon gave us leave to land. in other words
granted the ship Pratique, telling the Mate to twist
up number five, the red flag,  as a signal of a
clean bill of health, without which none of the six
or 8 boats waiting alongside might venture near.
There was one ship lying away with the yellow
flag at its mast head in quarantine having come
a short while ago from Madagascar.

We landed in a row boat, manned by Arabs at
the Customs wharf about 10, passed without difficulty
& went to the Hotel Mafse. Boat charge a dollar or
4/-, Cart to hotel 2/-

We are struck immediately on landing with the
tropical & oriental appearance of the Island
as well as of its people Arabs Coolies & John Chinamen
with the pale-faced Englishman or Frenchman &
natives & half castes. French is mostly spoken,
tho. many speak both equally well.

Pop. of Port Louis 60,000
Fraser's Magazine 1840.

4 1879
27.V Port Louis

There are many elegant shops with pretty things to look at the Bay, both of English, French & other manufacture; Hindoo Half Cast & Java Chinaman are to be seen in several as we wended our way thro. the narrow streets to Scott the merchant of whom to make shipping enquiries to whom H.L. had a letter from S. Wilson his relative. A shop, & in within one large room exhibited a no. of men, Coolies, at work getting up linen in a large laundry establishment.

28.V. Again running about after a ship for Tamatave
The senior partner in the firm of Scott & Co (W. Wilson) very kindly called this morning just as we were going out & accompanied us in various enquiries & to look at the "Holland" sailing, tomorrow, a dirty bullocker taking rum with no passenger accommodation, the owner demanding £10 each passage money & after twice seeing her Valmoot fixing to go by her, hear of the American ^{barque} sailing a day later, a cleaner ship, with two places they would make into sleeping berths & only ask £5 ea. passage money, Ireland the Agent, with whom we are to fix in the morning, in company with Creed (a friend of Cap. Wm. Irwin) & Richardson Esq.



22

[illegible]

2K

28.V Port Louis

Our friend took us into the Bazaar or market
The finest & best supplied fruit & vegetable market
I have seen anywhere melons pumpkins beans
peas potatoes sweet ginger & saffron root for
curry, okra, egg plant fruit custard apple
guavas tomatoes oranges granadillas nuts
sea nuts & pistachio nuts & a no. of vegetables
I had no idea of before. A portion is devoted
to fancy articles & toys & a large space to
fresh meat & fish including the long arms
of the octopus salted & dried

We also were taken to the museum to see
some bones of the Dodo & photographs of
a couple of skeletons

29.V Spent some time this morning in the office of Ireland,
Fraser & Co. waiting to see Capt. Barker of the barque
Sarah Hobart, Paid the Agents for our joint passage
100 roubles or £10 gold less the disc't. (in our favour)
of 20 £ making the net amount £8.6.8

We next went to the Customs & wrote a petition to be
allowed to transfer our luggage from the Man
Queen to the Sarah Hobart paid a fee of 6/- for it
& they appointed a man designated a Tide-Waiter



Peak of the Maunabo
From Tierrera Ronge
Jan 1898



2. V We got our luggage transferred before breakfast & found the Pilot on board who said the vessel w^d not sail today. I afterwards got our portmanteaux on all but just what we wanted till the last. This took till after one o'clock when we took the 1.30 train to Pamplémouges 7 miles (3¹/₂ return 1¹/₂ Cl.) distant to see the magnificent Botanic Gardens as W^m Ackroyd truly described them to me the other evening. Growing near the grand entrance gates are clumps of clove trees, nutmeg-trees, Camphor, Allspice, Cocoa - the beverage nut, in large pods, nearly ripe. There were palms of every description & splendid avenues of them, everything tropically beautiful & laid out with wood & water & island with rustic bridges in fine effect. The whole comprised in 75 acres kept in order by 75 Indian gardeners. A Scotch overlooker or constable conducted us a part of the time & pulled a specimen or two of trees.

We returned to Port Louis by the 4.50 train where J. Greed met us & afterwards dined with us. He saved us from going in the horrid bullocker & also £10 besides (its overcharge) & J. S. has charge of a case for his sister at Tamatave an I.P.G. Kacher.

Colonel Tiele called while we were out

1879

31. V ^{VII} Went with J.C. into the market or Bazaar before breakfast to buy a little fruit for the voyage. Fine pine-apples were considered dear at 6^{cts}. Custard apples seedy but very luscious 3 for 6. Pistach nuts 6 per lb. Bananas 4 for $\frac{3}{4}$. Pictures of Indian God from Calcutta 6 ea. Saw our Capt. who says we must leave the quay in a large boat with him at 3 P.M.

Waited on the quay for 2½ hours for Capt. Cocker and finally left Port Louis landing at about 5 in a small boat reaching the Sarah Hobart near the Light Ship in about 40'. We soon had our evening before partaking of which the Capt. asked J.S. to ask a blessing. J.S. had a berth to himself, the sofa in the after cabin or saloon was allotted as my bed on which the narrow Robert I spent a pretty good night as we rode at anchor. Tho I felt a little squeamish. And thus ended our 3 days stay in Mauritius.



TAMATAVE.—(From a Sketch by Mr. Shaw.) 1853



1. VI Weighed anchor this morning at daylight about
six o'clock & a nice light breeze took us on our
voyage to Madagascar leaving the sharp peaks
of Pierre Both & the Pousse (thumb) gradually
fading in the distance behind

At breakfast time I could not sit more than two minutes & had to betake myself to my couch & eat as I could laid down. with each meal

4. VI Our fourth day out & this afternoon we see
Tamatave & 2 a doz. Ships at anchor we are hoping
to be there amongst them in an hour or two, but sun
down comes & as there are two reefs level with the
water line to be steered through our captain
judges it safe to hold off until morning

Heavy Showers each day & night. Weak ^{with diarrhoea} ~~4 or 5 miles~~
 5. VI A strong current drifted us 30 miles southward
 in the night & it took us all day to beat up against
 it & the wind so that at sun-down we were only
 in our last night's position again, held ~~off~~ ^{up}
 again, & this time being aware of the great strength
 of the current took greater precautions & only
 flopped about as the Capt^m styled it.

Again heavy rain. Still quite weak sick & -

1879

Tamatave

6. VI We did not drift very far during last night & a few hours beating up bot. us to the entrance between the two reefs we cast anchor at 11 entered the Captain's boat & landed on the bare beach of Tamatave about 12.30. A young friend of the Captain's named Sprague who had been here a month or more met us & spoke to two or three bearers to take our bags to the only hotel, kept by a Frenchman named Pouper: "The Hotel del'Europe" where we got entertainment for \$2 a day.

As our boat touches the shore a steamer is just observed coming in bringing a new French Consul so there is a beating of drums & procession to meet & welcome him on landing including the Governor & two other officials in cocked hats & gold lace borne on palangins after a file of men bearing muskets & spears, a few Europeans a lady & a priestly looking man with a troop of followers on foot some of them dressed in white lambs & straw hats with black ribbon. The prince Juliette of Tamatave was carried first in the procession.

Rain in night

Feel far from well & very weak

M. J. J. J. J.

ROUTE.

Tamatave to Antananarivo

S. P. OLIVER

July 1862.



Route
Boundary of Divisions ---
Rendezvous of Camps .

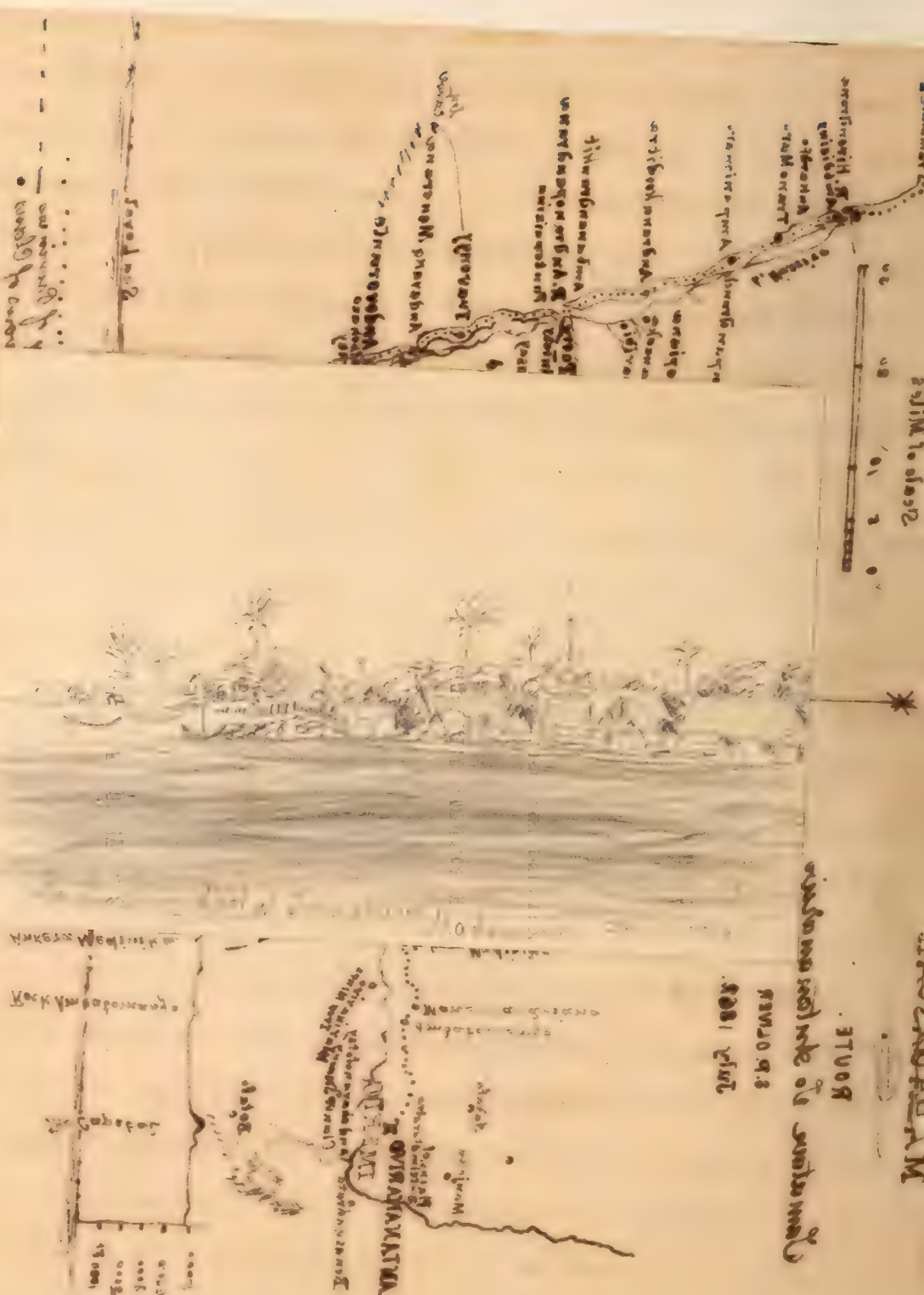
Section of Country from Antananarivo to Antananarivo
By L. Riching

10

ЭТВОР

1808. 1809.

Handwritten signature or name.



1800
 1801
 1802
 1803
 1804
 1805
 1806
 1807
 1808
 1809
 1810
 1811
 1812
 1813
 1814
 1815
 1816
 1817
 1818
 1819
 1820
 1821
 1822
 1823
 1824
 1825
 1826
 1827
 1828
 1829
 1830
 1831
 1832
 1833
 1834
 1835
 1836
 1837
 1838
 1839
 1840
 1841
 1842
 1843
 1844
 1845
 1846
 1847
 1848
 1849
 1850
 1851
 1852
 1853
 1854
 1855
 1856
 1857
 1858
 1859
 1860
 1861
 1862
 1863
 1864
 1865
 1866
 1867
 1868
 1869
 1870
 1871
 1872
 1873
 1874
 1875
 1876
 1877
 1878
 1879
 1880
 1881
 1882
 1883
 1884
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

VI Went on board the Sarah Hobart with a boat owner named Renaud to fetch our chief baggage on shore some of it came back with us in the small boat & the rest in a lighter for which we paid \$4 Every package bag & box had to be opened for custom inspection but it was more formal & inquisitive than otherwise they did not sure more than the topmost things perhaps because it was whispered around that we were missionaries & had nothing for trade only our personal belongings. About 26 men carried all to our hotel about the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile for \$1 about equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ each. Rain in night. - Feel a little stronger

8. VI I. S. remarked to Brooker that if he could have a little meeting with a few Europeans he should be glad, but, received the reply, Well, there are two native congregations; there is an Episcopalian Church & the congregation consists sometimes of two & sometimes of three, my wife & I being the two; the Roman Catholic is the strong body here owing to the large French element And so after breakfast we sat down together in I. S.'s room but I was too weary to sit up long I wanted to go & lie down I. S. seems strong enough for anything We took a little walk on the beach close by towards sunset.

9. VI He called on the British Consul J. B. Cakenham in company with Samuel Procter. He received us in the verandah & kindly said please command my service if there is anything I can do for you. And so you are here at last after all your travels in Africa, we were expecting you here a year ago, you had better write to your friends at once & let them know the Zulus have not killed you. Send me your letters & I will send them to our Consul at requesting him to post them there. He is a stout old man & has been a long time in office & came here in 1860

10. VI W. B. Cousins has arrived here from the Capital to await the arrival of his wife from England by the next vessel from Mauritius. He kindly offered his assistance in our preparation for the journey to the Capital.

11. VI We received each a note from Mr Mary Procter requesting the pleasure of our company to dinner this evening at 6.30 to meet the Rev W Cousins

12. VI W. B. Cousins breakfasted with us at eleven o'clock & brought a couple of bearers to estimate to try our luggage & see how many men we shall require for it.

The Arch-Deacon Chiswell, called upon us &

spent a pleasant half hour. He is a young man of about 35 & says his family is related to the vicar of Leeds.

Very busy preparing for the land journey.

13. VI The Governor having been previously notified of our intention & fixed 8 o'clock as the time he would expect us: we duly paid our visit of ceremony to him this morning. He lives at the Fort about half a mile from the landing place and we went in the palanquins sent down for us by the F.F.M.A. a year ago, using them for the first time & found the motion by no means unpleasant. We were accompanied by W.B. Cousins who introduced us & were set down in the outer court which was guarded by sentries. I noticed one musket & one native spear long & sharp at both ends but finished differently. We were presently invited into a room on the ground floor to wait a while in conversation with one of his sons & in a few minutes were ushered into the room up stairs passing a hen midway sitting on either eggs or chickens & not much discomposed at our brushing past her. The Governor was sat at the end of a long table & rose to meet us with

a hearty shake of the hand & then made way for us to do the same with the Princeps Juliette who is no relation but generally present at state ceremonies. She has embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

The Governor says he was the first native Malagasy who ever learned the alphabet. He asked for a resident European missionary telling W.E.C. they were neglected in this respect, who considers it is so. He knows a little English & was one of the two Ambassadors who visited England in alt. 1863. I asked him how he liked or what he thought of the horses & carriages etc in London. O! he said they are fine. Then put in W.E.C. When are we going to get a railway to the Capital who recd. the reply V. not for a hundred years. He says exactly the same foot road & no other has been used for 30 years to his recollection. He asked J.S. how old he was & when told he was 73 on the 4th of next month said he was 72. After a glass of lemonade handed round we prepared to depart & on shaking hands J.S. made a little speech desirous of his welfare here & thereafter.

There are five generations of his family living, who number one hundred souls

We had not been long returned to our hotel when we were followed with a present of a couple of pullets & two fat geese. Our French landlord called me out of my room into the court yard & there was J.S. looking at these things on the ground with their legs tied & four or five men in white lambas & straw hats. They could only speak Malagasy of which our landlord knew a little sufficient to make out. J.S. knew no French & no Malagasy & looked puzzled trying to understand what they were telling him thro. the Frenchman who actually came to me to be the interpreter into English. I gathered these men were the chief officers of state including the head man of all who were entrusted with the present & a suitable message coming from the Prince & the Governor & desired our landlord to interpret to the officers our appreciation and thanks in proper order. We shook hands and they raised their hats in departing

14. VI. We have just had a visit from Consul Pakenham

vii

Who states that the recent proclamation against Mosambique slavery was owing to his action with the Prime Minister at ~~Antanarive~~ ^{Antananarivo} with whom he is on the most friendly footing, & correspondence with Lord Derby. He says also whatever the French are legally that morally they support slavery.

He thinks the domestic slavery might be done away with gradually in a generation ^{or so} by giving all of a certain age their liberty & all children born after a certain date

He proposes a 50% duty payable in cash on all imported rum whether from Bourbon or Mauritius provided the compact be made with all parties on all imported rum wheresoever from But fears then the Malagasy would only begin to distil it for themselves from the sugar cane

The Consul has had considerable experience in fevers though he has only once had it himself, intermittent for 9 months, with taking cold on a journey to the Capital back. On such a journey he would now take a preventive of a daily dose of Quinine say $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful dissolved in a cup of coffee at breakfast

4. VI

When he has fever he takes a full dose of a full heaped spoonful dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid. When taken dry the quinine crystals have an injurious irritating effect upon the bladder &c. With much diluted sulphuric acid pour upon quinine in water drop by drop: it will at first appear milky but add the acid until all the milkiness disappears & the solution becomes as clear as water & drink the dose between the intermitting attacks of fever. He also uses an Emetic of Ipecacuanha, also Epsom Salts.

The Consul considers the L.M.S. somewhat considerably within the trammels of the government.

15. VI I We went in palanquins to the native service this morning about 8 o'clock where A.S. thro. W.C. Cousins gave a short sermon. The people about 100 were very attentive & looked neat & clean in their white lambs.

16. VI In company with W.C.C. & Mrs Procter we went a "thorn" ride this morning to a place where the lattice-leaf plant grows in profusion in deep water where the men had to wade up to their necks to get it. The water was of the ordinary temperature & a hot spring near W. Ellis was shown. This spot by Samuel Procter, S.P. says.

* *Ouvirandana lenis halis*

17. VI A young gentleman A Sengery a native of
 Mauritius observing me selecting & cleaning my
 lace-leaf plants came into the verandah & took
 some up to examine it & said he had gathered
 a finer & distinct variety in a distant & further
 South part of the island about 1 hour South of
 Andoverants & promises to have me some ready
 against we pass thro that place He says he believes
 there are about 8 kinds all different in the veination
 Our ride took us to the outside of Tamatave in a northerly
 direction judging from the number of pools lagoon &
 small water courses we had to be carried through
 it must be an impassable country in the rainy
 season & very unhealthy. We have had slight
 rain every other day or night which keeps up a
 moist & unhealthy heat about 80° F. at mid-day
 & cool at night & early morning. We don't hear of
 any serious fever about now it is a month
 since there was a case of small pox. That the
 Europeans are most liable to is diarrhoea which if
 not checked in time will soon turn to dysentery.
 I have had the former with a sick sensation at the
 top of the stomach & tendency to giddiness. This

17. VI

sensation I have had more or less of for some time past. It has had it the past 2 days. The climate takes away our strength tho. it is winter time & I get tired with a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of walking. W. E. C. says coming from the cool Capital he feels the heat of Tamatave & is much pestered with the mosquitoes. Their bites don't sting me as much nor so long as they used to in former years.

We had been hoping to get off before now but the agent of Proctors, Andrianifon, who is to be our escort, & the only one of the party besides ourselves who can speak English cannot be ready.

18. VI Instead of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ the usual rate to the Capital the Mermites or bearers have been standing out the past few days for \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ & we have only this afternoon brot. them down to an agreement of \$3 for the journey by a threat on the part of S. Procter of writing to the Capital for bearers to come from there.

A large number of bales of American Cotton cloth or calico have been landed which is destined for the Capital this with the fact of two or three parties being about to start have caused them to combine to stand out, in fact to strike, but many of the bales will be kept back until they become more reasonable in their demands. It seems strange that the

English merchants should allow themselves to be beaten out of even this market by Massachusetts branded fabrics. On asking the reason I am informed well, they are not over stiffened & sized, it is a more honest & durable cloth. I saw the Captain of our ship take away from Procter Bro. \$10,000 in specie, & know that he took away with him several tons of India rubber gathered in the forests around & suppose the 3 or 4 other European merchants w^e have similar transactions to this. Another American vessel came into port yesterday afternoon soon after our barge had left leaving the young American Sprague behind for a few months to get an insight into Tamatave trade & be able further to report upon it to his House. W. C. C. says the two houses of Salen Map, Berham, & Ropes are doing a great trade in Madagascar.

Madagascar Dates

1786 Andrian-belomasina King of
Imerina, supposed about this time
Grandfather of Radama I.

? Andrian-impfouan-imerina, born?

1792 Radama I. born
died 1828 and was succeeded by his
wife as Queen Ranavalona I, 1828

1810 Andrianampounimerina died
(father of Radama I.)

1818 The first protestant Missionaries
landed at Tamatave

a. 1837 Rasalama First Martyr speared
(First severe trial of Christians)

b. 1847 Second Trial do

c. 1857 Third Trial do

1861 Death of Queen Ranavalona I (Queen)

* 1861 Radama II her son reigns

1863 Revolution this a spasmation

— Rasoheryna Manjaka (Queen)

* 1868 Ranavalona II began to reign

L. Kitching, Esq., J.P.,
Rosenhurst, Bewdley.

Hi i n r a n t h o n a l o k a t y 1874
u n g t o t a r o n t y u g t a n u g
H i m a n g g u g t a n u g t o t a n u g
u n g u g t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g
t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g
k a h a m a k a h a m a k a h a m a k a
p u a a n g t a n u g t a n u g
t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g

H i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o

H o a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
t a n u g t a n u g t a n u g

H o m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o

H o m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o
h i a m a n i a t a n a l l t o

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870



MADAGASCAR—STREET IN TAMATAVE —(By the kind permission of John Murray, Esq.)

Commence our journey to the Capital
Hivondro see Mullens book page 30
19. VI. At 3.20 we took our departure this afternoon from
Tamatané in 1 1/2 hour's quick "ride" arrived at
our evening's stage, the banks of the river Ivondrona
Village of the same name, where, in a native built
hut, of recent construction costing only \$12 and
belonging to a Norwegian we passed the ^{first} night
of our first journey to the Capital. Our road could not
be called a road for it was only a narrow path on
the green turf having nothing to wear it bare but
the naked yellowish soles of the Mermite's feet
There was more traffic than I had any idea of
we met two or three parties borne like ourselves
with 4 bearers to a palangui or filanza and
4 additional ones to change. What astonished
me was how frequently they took turns about
noticed that the one set relieved the other five
times in four minutes, which they did without
stopping. At one time they kept up a sort of running
hot then they change oftener. They were in great
goodhumour & high glee all the way as tho. the heavy
burden was nothing to them altho they panted at
times. A small piece of clipped money for "Laoka"
probably had something to do with it. Some of

19. VI

Our bearers had already arrived & quartered themselves at different places in the village amongst their friends having taken their departure a couple of hours before ourselves with the lighter portion of our baggage leaving the heavier to follow after so that our men numbered 41 and Andrianisa's 25 due notification of which had to be given to the Governor & Passport obtained for the party costing about 2/ & ticket for each bearer costing 1 or 2/- There was a shower as we travelled & a smart one in the night

20. VI We were up before daylight at 5.30 this morning and packing our things up were at the water side by six o'clock where there was quite a scene of Bearers & their burdens ready to be taken down the river to the other side in one or other of the numerous large canoes hollowed out of the trunks of giant trees. The one we went in with some of our luggage might be 40 ft long & 5 or more ft. wide & held 20 of us readily some sitting three abreast. Our party took 4 or 5 Canoes which cost 1/- ea or 4/- or 5/- Andrianisa called over the names of the Bearers before we left the shore to see that they & their burdens were all right. The signal was given at 6.45 the canoes were shoved off the sandy beach, with a shout away

forming promontories impossible to scale, obstruct the path. When the tide was up, the men had to wade through the water, round the boulders, all of us getting wet through with the water dashing against the rocks and covering us with spray, and sometimes a sheet of water. This lively experience was varied during the afternoon by long, weary tramps through nauseous salt marshes full of mangroves. The first step the men took into these raised an effluvium we are none of us likely to forget. This continued until after twenty minutes or half-an-hour we were out of the marsh, soon to meet with others of an equally agreeable nature, full of crabs, toads, and creeping things innumerable. Just at sunset we reached a beautiful broad river called Onibe, or Onive, on the opposite bank of which is a small village, where we proposed to sleep. After standing and shouting lustily all together for some time, varied occasionally by discharge from the gun, we succeeded in making the people on the other side hear, and we were glad to see them coming across in a canoe to paddle us over. Arrived, we find it is only a small cranky craft that will at best carry but three; so we have to divide, and it is an hour before the last man with his load is safely ferried over. The village, a most miserable one, pleasantly situated on a low hill on the north side of the river and overlooking the sea, consists of eight houses of the poorest description, but only three inhabited. O



HARBOUR MASTER'S HOUSE, TAMATAVE.
(By the kind permission of John Murray, Esq.)

dashed the paddles in the water on each side of the canoes; but presently they went more steadily, as they struck up a lively song, in which all joined and kept good time & equal movements. In $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour or at 7.15 we jumped ashore at Ambodisingy a small village & at once proceeded on our way, passing thro. the equally small villages of Andranomamy and Ambalambako (the place of tobacco) for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours till at 9.45 we stopped for breakfast at the village of Antarifo for 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours taking our departure from it at 11.30. Here the men received an instalment of their wages for the first time to enable them to buy what rice or other necessaries they required. But we had no sooner finished our repast enjoyed a wash and the Canteen box & packed up than they held the palanquins ready for us to enter. We passed thro. the villages of Tranomaro (many houses) and Ampana-sarana & arrived at our second & last stage for the day in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours or 3.15 p.m. Having had several heavy showers on the way but found mackintoshes leggings & umbrellas sufficient repelling power. I observed many orchids on the banks of trees some in bud but it is too early yet for the blossom to open out.

24 20 VI
VI

The angrecum superbum was the most forward
The filao we passed today for the first time (casuarina
equisetifolia) it is a very elegant feathery looking tree
growing tall & free above the rest

Now when we caught a glimpse of the sea some or twice
went along the shore we were never out of hearing of
the surf breaking on the low sandy beach. I took a
 $\frac{3}{4}$ hour's walk & picked up a few shells this afternoon and
then came to superintend our willing men unpacking
their charges, but it is difficult to make them under-
stand what I want when neither understands the
language of the other. With one of them I can get on with
a trifle of his mongrel French, but Andrianisa has to
be frequently appealed to & he is ever ready.

21. VI We left Andranakoodika at 6.15 A.M. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour
or 7.45 reached the river Andranopandranana & one canoe
ferried us off in 3 or 4 joornies. We made no stay at either
side & reached Ivarongy at 10, not $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours where we
remained for breakfast $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Here we embarked our
selves & baggage in 7 canoes & enjoyed a 2 hours paddle
down the large lake amongst water lilies & giant hi-
(Symplocarpus) arums close by trees overhanging the water whose
branches were covered with ferns or orchids

* Ivarongy = 20. Muller's * Imoasa

of rare beauty. It is rather too early for many of the latter to be in full perfection but just before reaching the Andoveranto^{ridge}, I espied a fine specimen of the *Angraecum sesquipedale* growing on the stretched out trunk of a tree. The spur itself was over 11 inches long. It gave very little scent during the day time but a delicious & delicately sweet one at night time. I also found the *mus pomica* in flower & fruit & the fruit of the sago palm the size of a large hen's egg.

We debarked at Andovera Menerana a cluster of houses & at once pushed on at 1.30, being overtaken by one or two heavy showers of rain during the remainder 1½ hour's ride, arriving at 3 o'clock at Andoveranto, our last stage for the day & also the week end. It has fewer inhabitants than Tamatare & of course not nearly so many Europeans tho. a few in the neighbourhood testing the capabilities of the soil in the shape of a coffee plantation & sugar do. They have also a sugar plantation close to Tamatare & next year expect to export a few tons. Observed near here the curious & striking bird *Diururus forficatus* which looks to have a horn straight up from the top of its head, called by natives Railory, color dark.

1879

22. VI Smart showers in the night & again during the day

We attended the native service in the morning about 60 present Andriasina interpreted for A.S. into French & the native elder. a merchant who usually officiates gave it in Malagasy. We afterwards walked on sea shore for a few minutes being driven in doors by rain. One of my bearers was too unwell to continue with the rest yesterday & this morning the unmistakable fever has broken out she will have to be left behind & another one engaged in his stead.

In the afternoon we went to the tail end of the Ritualistic Ch. in time to hear the catechism read to the children by a Malagasy assistant. There heard some good singing for the first time from the Malagasy children, the choir seemed to do their part to perfection being led by the minister himself a young fair complexioned genteel looking man who is married to a native woman. The children afterwards he assembled on the lawn for A.S. to address & interpreted pretty well altho. he has not been here many months, his name is Tibbie & he came from Australia.

Here as at Tamatave they have what answers to our own ancient Curfew Bell. At Tamatave a drum is beaten whilst here an officer goes round blowing an ot horn or ^{or} ^{sp.} We met him during the same to assemble the people for worship.



NATIVE WEAVING.
The women-folk weave lambas on these rough looms.

1879 Maromby. Manambonina Ritra Sudalings. 27

23. VI. The rose at 4.30 this morning altho it was completely
" dark raining very heavily to commence preparing for
an early start hoping to get off by 5 but we were only
arranged in our canoes in time to push off just at 6
In 4 hours we landed at Maromby. The river for the
first 2 or 3 hours was full & wide but we turned up
a narrow stream the latter portion brushing close
by overhanging trees on either side & levelled patches
of young green rice swamps. Waiting until all the
canoes came up caused a delay of 20 minutes before
we again proceeded: including this other 2 hours
in the palanquins bot. us to the village of Manambonina
at 12 noon when we felt ready for breakfast having
only had a sandwich previously. we made rice &
eggs suffice & only occupied 1 1/4 hour before again
starting commencing by crossing the river close
outside the village by 3 or 4 journeys of a couple of
canoes at 1.15. In 2 hours we arrived at Ranomafana
our last stage for the day. It rained more or less all
the day. At the foot of the village we crossed a small
stream in which is a Hot Spring near by which
the Lattice Leaf grows but not in the hot water.
The character of the country has completely changed

Today, we have commenced our inland journey and have left the coast behind where we travelled past or through lakes & moderately well wooded thickets. We no longer see the wicker nut palm or the slender Fariago but the noble & useful rofia () has taken its place. The country is boldly hilly with numerous deep kloofs for the most part occupied by the Kovenale or Travellers Tree (*Crania speciosa*) & the elegant Bamboo with its tall slender stems & beautiful light green foliage contrasting favourably with the more sombre vegetation around. The Filio has vanished (*Casuarina equisetifolia*). whilst rice swamps are frequent. We now see mountains near us soon to be climbed hard work for our bearers especially if it should be wet like it has been today when in ascending the slippery tall sides it was only an expert Marimite who could have kept his footing without giving way & landing his freight in the mud or river, through which they more than once had to carry us whilst they were waist deep in the water. I observed 2 or 3 very pretty little king-fishers again today on the river's banks

24.VI Up before 5 this morning on our way to 6.10 & in 2 hours past thro. Ambatocharanana & in 3 hrs more came to Ambasimbe where we remained from 11.10 till 12.45 for breakfast, but the bearers did not come up in time with the needful & we had to be content with eggs & rice. Here we learned from a messenger that William Wilson of our own mission & Geo. C. Thorne of the L.M.S. were at Befron having come from the capital to meet us but having been there three days were getting tired of waiting & thinking of giving us up if they did not hear of us tonight so we pushed on & in 2 1/4 hours past thro. Naroziv in heavy rain which continued the remaining 1 1/2 hour till we got to the village of Befrona & were kindly welcomed by our friends.

The character of the country was similar to that of yesterday but more mountainous especially the latter portion of it. The travellers tree was plentiful in the forenoon but this afternoon I did not notice one. It was hard work for the bearers as we have now reached some 2000 feet above the sea level & the rain had rendered the pathway slippery & difficult but they are very surefooted. I did not slip much. Sometimes the pathway was so narrow it was a wonder how great

packages were got between them. it was often on a little larger scale like a trench dug for drain tiles wider at the top & tapering down to the bottom in some instances so narrow that there was only foot room. The sides were clothed with green mosses & beautiful ferns. In one instance we passed under a natural archway of this description & often the path took us close beneath the log of a tree. I noticed tree ferns today for the first time in Madagascar.

We made a long journey today we are told not less than 30 miles which is seldom exceeded. We had to pay for it by some of our bearers with the baggage not turning up for the night but remaining a stage behind.



25. VI Left Diaborona at 7 A.M. Here we are now
 entering into the great forest of ^{na}Atamazootra
 and one of the first things that arrested my attention
 was the peculiar cry of the Lemurs something like
 boys calling out to each other from a distance with a
 screeching halloo. Presently one sounded from a
 tree over head & I had a good view of his black face
 & white surrounding cap or beard. The body was
 black or dark brownish white in irregular patches
 The tail seemed like that of the cut tribe thick with
 hairs. The Maramites set down my palanquin and
 pulled it until it stood in full view & looked down
 upon us before it inclined to depart.*

The road if anything was more difficult than yester-
 day still climbing to a height of between 3000 and
 4000 feet Ferns & Banks of ferns abundant but I
 have only seen one kind of orchid in flower
 a small flowered one spurred & drooping stalks

I saw three specimens of it

After 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours we stopped at Anivoka & breakfasted
 at 10.45 till 12.45 & at 2.45 reached Analamazaka
 a small village in the heart of the forest where we
 concluded to remain for the night to allow
 * Vari-Kandrina is the Malagasy name for this variety

25. VI

our baggage bears time to come up to us: which however they did not do by some blunder & heedlessness the portion that had kept with us so far went forward with Andrianou which we did not discover until we wanted to make up our beds. We got our stretchers however & L.S. had his Bed Bag & slivers & down bed so did not fare very badly with this Karop in addition. As J. & W. H. insisted they had more than they required I filled my stretcher with sheet blanket rug & pillow

We are now out of the district where bamboos are used as water-carrying vessels & today at this evenings resting place I noticed the dark round earthen jar carried on a womans head as in Africa for the first time

Carried on a woman's head

26. VI We left Analamazaotra at 7 AM after a good breakfast & in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours past thro. the village of Ampias = imphy at 8.45 & were emerged from the great forest passing over rough ground & grassy hills to the village of Moramanga after a slight descent. Here market was being held & as it was raining, & in the market square presented the appearance of an upemblage of immensely large white umbrellas opened out on the ground. Underneath these squatted the vendors with his or her goods. Under one was nothing but wooden bowls of lard or rather beef suet rendered down with which to plaster & treat their jet black hair (such as can grow it long enough) Then there were little bags of small red dried shrimps of which the women folk are reputed to be specially fond when they have young children to suckle. There were native Lambas & American cotton in piece & a blue cotton from Pondicherry which the Malagasy wear as their mourning garb. Lignum vitae shafts for spades & spear handles. Knives scissars & files of their own make which serve their purpose but wd not pass muster except at the lowest cheap John stall. Because & honey

26. VI

Andakana, "Congo" (Mangabago)

Rice, Ginger, guaras, manioc beads, & native silver
ear-rings

The L.M. Mr. S. is a native Teacher here who has
about 80 scholars. One of them named Kalsirarama
signifying not to be divided, answered mixture questions
very creditably. His hair was plaited after the common
fashion ending with pendant knots all over. I asked
him for one as a specimen which he readily granted.
J.W.H. gave him a division of a \$ amounting to a penny
in value which munificent gift astonished both him
& the bystanders. Having parted with his hair they
twitted him about being contrary to his name - he was
now divided.

Sept 2 and we passed through the
village. In 1 1/2 hour more of Andrakobaka crossed
the plain of Ankay which extends a long way north
& south. There is covered with coarse grass and the
common braken which finds a home in so many
lands (Britain, S. Africa & New Zealand &c)

At 4.30 we reached Andakana a small village
built on both sides of the river Manore. It is often
high but was now low but we took two canoes
to ferry us across in 4 or 5. curries I took up our
quarters in a house close by for the night

DIRECTIONS FOR MOUNTING TUBES
WITH
RUBBER COVERED VALVES

Inflate the tube partially and insert it into the tire in the standard way.

Start application of the tire at valve section.

Insert the valve through the rim and pull from the outside until the valve is seated snugly against the inside surface of the rim. This will prevent the valve from slipping back into the rim during application of the tire.

If the rim holes on older cars are found to be too small to permit drawing the valve entirely through, they may be enlarged easily with a round file.

After the tire has been applied, adjust it so that the valve protrudes through the rim in a straight position, and pull the valve from the outside until the tube is seated snugly against the inside surface of the rim.

Where RUBBER VALVES are applied to flat base rims with flaps, make sure that the valve is drawn entirely through the flap and is seated snugly on the inner surface before applying the tire to the rim.

After following the above procedure, inflation of the tire is completed by the standard methods used for metal valves.

TO DEMOUNT A TIRE
CONTAINING A TUBE WITH A RUBBER VALVE

Start diametrically across from the valve, and, working both ways from this point, press one tire bead off the rim ledge and down into the well.

Start removal of the first bead at the valve, and when clear of the rim, pull the valve back through the valve hole from the inside.

The second bead is then removed in a similar manner.

**THIS TUBE IS EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST
IMPROVEMENT IN INNER TUBES:**

A RUBBER VALVE

1. The rubber valve used on this tube is a new development in automobile tubes. Most of the 1935 and all 1936 model cars will use tubes equipped with these rubber valves.
2. Vulcanized to the tube, it keeps the air in your tube better because it prevents air leakage around the valve base.
3. The tapered shape and the elastic qualities eliminate injury to the tube or possibility of the valve being torn out of the tube in most cases if your tube is punctured.
4. The elimination of all metal parts used on old type tubes, together with the elastic base of the rubber valve, permits the tube to fit tightly against the inside of the tire. This feature eliminates the danger of pinching or injury to the tube in mounting, also PREVENTS THE ENTRANCE OF WATER OR DIRT INTO THE INSIDE OF THE TIRE.
5. THIS NEW TUBE WITH RUBBER VALVE IS A BIG IMPROVEMENT OVER THE OLD STYLE BENT VALVES USED SO OFTEN WITH WIRE WHEELS. This valve does not stick out on the side where it can be bent or broken off. To inflate this tube on wire wheels, just bend it out and when inflated, let it flop right back in place.

(OVER)

Afar in the Desert

Afar in the desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side:
When the sorrows of life the soul o'ercast,
And, sick of the present I turn to the past;
And the eye is suffused with regretful tears,
From the fond recollection of former years;
And the shadows of things that have long since fled,
Flit o'er the brain like ghosts of the dead -
Bright visions of glory that vanished too soon -
Day-dreams that departed ere morn's noon,
Attachments by fate or by falsehood left -
Companions of early days lost or left -
And my Native Land! whose magical name
Thrills to my heart like electric flame;
The home of my childhood - the haunts of my prime;
All the passions & scenes of that rapturous time,
When the feelings were young & the world was new,
Like the fresh bowers of Paradise opening to view
All - all now forsaken, forgotten, or gone;
And I a lone exile remembered of none,
My high aims abandoned & good acts undone -
A weary of all that is under the sun;
With that sadness of heart which no stranger may scan,
I fly to the Desert afar from man.

Afar in the Desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side;
When the snake-oil of this wearisome life,

With its scenes of corruption, oppression, & strife;
The proud man's roun, & the base man's fear;
And the scorner's laugh, & the sufferer's tear;
And malice, & meanness, & falsehood, & folly,
Dispose me to musing & dark melancholy;
When my bosom is full & my thoughts are high,
And my soul is sick with the bondman's sigh -
Oh then! there is freedom, & joy, & pride,
Afar in the Desert alone to ride!
There is rapture to vault on the champing steed,
And to bound away with the eagle's speed,
With the death-fraught fire-stick in my hand
(The crow-staw of the Desert land);
But 'tis not the innocent to destroy,
For I hate the huntsman's savage joy.

Afar in the Desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side;
Away-away from the dwellings of men,
By the wild deer's haunt & the buffalo's glen;
By the valleys remote where the oribi plays;
Where the gnou, the gazelle, & the kudu graze;
Where the gemsbok &eland untainted recline
By the skirts of gray forests overgrown with wild vine;
And the delitiant brouses at peace in his wood;
And the river-horse gamvols unscared in the flood
And the mighty rhinoceros wallows at will
In the vley where the wild ass is driven
And the lion is free.

Afar in the Desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side:
O'er the brown Karoo where the bleating cry
Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;
Where the Zebra wantonly tosses his mane,
In fields seldom freshened by moisture or rain;
And the stately Koodoo exultingly bounds,
Undisturbed by the bay of the hunter's hounds;
And the timorous quagha's wild whistling neigh
Is heard by the brak fountain far away;
And the fleet-footed oshien over the waste
Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste;
And the vulture in circles wheels high over head,
Greedy to scent & to gorge on the dead;
And the gristly wolf & the shrieking jackal,
Howl for their prey at evening fall;
And the fiend-like laugh of hyenas grim,
Fearfully startles the twilight dim.

Afar in the Desert I love to ride,
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side:
Away-away in the wilderness vast,
Where the white man's foot hath never pressed,
And the quivered Koranna or Bechuan
Hath rarely pressed with his roving clan;
A region of emptiness, howling & drear,
Which man hath abandoned from famine & fear;
Which the snake & the lizard inhabit alone,

And the bat flitting forth from his old hollow stone
Where grass, nor herb, nor shrub takes root
Save poisonous thorns that pierce the foot:
And the bitter-melon, for food & drink,
Is the pilgrims' fare by the Salt Lake's brink:
A region of drought where no river glides,
Nor rippling brook with osier sides;
Nor heedful brook, nor mossy fountain,
Nor shady lee, nor cloud-capped mountain,
Are found to refresh the aching eye:
But the barren earth & burning sky,
And the black horizon round & round,
Without a living sight or sound,
Tell to the heart in its pensive mood,
That this is - Nature's Solitude.

And here - while the night winds round me sigh
And the stars burn bright in the midnight sky
As I sit apart by the caverned stone,
Like Elijah, at Horeb's cave alone,
And feel as a moth in the mighty Hand
That spread the heavens & heaved the land -
A 'still small voice' comes through the wild
(Like a father consoling his fretful child),
Which banishes bitterness & wrath & fear -
Saying 'man is distant, but God is near!'
T. Prince

My dear
Benjamin
My dear
Benjamin
Benjamin

10-0-74 d.

What he said in the month -
January - Don't know she -

chadings are as like a true picture ^{" "} trap, easier to get in than get out -

Days of money come & go -

"Thomas Wells has passed away" -
he panted. without any expectation on his
part 'it' gathered! of our ever meeting
in earth again. - "Thomas Elders
leaves for Texas in a week or two" -
had he elected for New Zealand I
might have seen him here - I think
none of the latter, names rise for me, for
I never met but some little of either -

he parted - without any expectation on his
part 's' & gathered 1 of our ever meetings
in such again! - "Thomas Ether

had be-elected for New Zealand &
might have seen him here - I think
none of the latter, none the former, for
the servants but some little of either -

I have read of the "Salvation Army" with interest. I have an idea that they who are in "labours abundant" for the Lord, in the same sphere assigned them, will not be among the first to cry the movement down - for by no means, prominent in it.

Bethanjen with his gentle blendings could say

"And if one soul for Christ
Thou me at God's right hand
Thy heaven will be two heavens,
In Emmanuel's land."

I read my note, of the fact, "I have been 3 times at these meetings. but no mention is made of any part in the vocal service - I read, of the 101 in the Adult Class, & of the women of Samaria at Jacob's well - but no mention is made of the cup of cold water given three to hundred ^{& hundred} the name of a Disciple. Do not be so afraid of doing wrong, as not to dare do right, in the Meetings of thy own people. If silence be kept, be sure the Lord of the Harvest has appointed the flock & then keep it of

all means. - Look well to it. Can
you be subtle? - I am sure
you can, just as I am. - "Second Thoughts
are seldom as they too often do work
me" + + + This for words, and in
fact for Edgar Allan, is the only
source I have about him from any
one by this mail, & I thank thee
for it. - But what about my
Geography, Chronology, & Fact -
I never saw the "White Sea".
I was not present in either of the
Great Voy. of 1878 & 1879.
I was there in 1877, far too full
of the Southern Hemisphere, for
much else just then. - Tell me
from any note book, or from the
records of the F & B F, if thou art
able to find the slightest mention
of Tanky, by me at the time
of any former year.!! - No "Kesh"
of Whistles" is set up in Devonshire
House yet, tho I have little doubt
there are, who would fain have it so,
my friend H.P., who all the time of the

I have a new letter from dear Daniel & back written on the day or about sixty years ago. he was united in marriage - Eliza Carter. how well I remember as with the business of yesterday, seeing them walk from the Cottage (where in Granoweth used to live) to the door of the Meeting House - Eliza back gone - Mary Prier gone & others going! going! before the fatal fall on the hammer - gone!!! "Blessed are they that sow seed in tears for themselves." You sowed the seeds but his rest now their labours in this world will give them.

And such a list of all the buried babies included in Danforth's grave yet on 8-9 - less some small bones found away within the walls. - When the late Quaker Backhouse returned from America he was walking in the burial ground where his father John - whom he followed that draught came -

John
John
John
John

Where graves is this?
where graves?
shut but emphatically Is she dead?
Not generally given to her
the peculiar
eyes! or they would not have twinkled!

has a rule I never like to turn people before
their are dead, so patiently waiting, I require
him, and our value for James Brown was able
to get some stairs again to our more with the
garden. The first, in embryo, at least
there ^{may be} a preparator, for success with
the human & human-like position, delegate
as a present trust to this people, in the name
of the King - He had a palanquin for
some 26 miles yesterday and at 2 o'clock
came within 12 hours, for James was in 4 - with
the effort in a little stiffness from the hurrying

2
Elbert Clarke has now a little
Estate of 200 acres Freehold - and
paid for, not out of his own funds
but out of his own slender resources.

They are in the locality of 20,000
Kafirs who have never had any
mission care for schools or otherwise.

A little girl once said "Mother,
when you scrape the bottom of the
Barrel, I think the Almighty hears
it, for then the meal comes in."

We left Pietermaritzburg at
9 in the morning & by way of
Richmond, reached St. John at 8
that night, by Port Carl - 1500
thorses having "gone to the front" we
had some difficulty next day, but the
Landlord at St. John managed to supply
a very sorry Reinhardt, for my
poor Laugel Kitching, at my own need,
the Resident Magistrate very kindly
lent me his horse saddle & bridle,
we left about 1/2 past 10 for a 20
miles ride, at foot pace, over a
wild country, with two Kafirs on
foot, as guides & luggage bearers -
Port Carl, Travel in South Africa

is costly with a very decided check
on the imagination in the matter of
luggage - in the above journey 225
cwt were allowed ^{per} with a charge of
nine pence a pound, for every lb
above that weight! - We arrived at
Rock Mountain about 5 mi down,
halting at a Farm on the way -
but "Missus" was from home & a
cup of coffee with a bit of bread was all
they had to offer - I made so bold,
seeing some chickens about, to ask
for a new egg - The housewife
not being too lazy was the exhaustive
reply - but a discovery in my favour
was made soon after - four duck
eggs being found in a basket, one
of which I broke & swallowed whole -
Laughing & itching happily had an apple
in his pocket - Thus we were better
supplied with a frugal mile day
meal - Erineus & Megill are a
model Mormon wife, & their two
dear children, looked so neat and
clean, notwithstanding all the
difficulty of their untold surroundings,
and, at the time of social religious
engagements, they were so good & so
worthy of their parental care -

at Portsmouth, often spelled May-
bury, or shortened to Peabury, we
found a very open door, access being
freely granted to the Congregations of
the Wesleyan Body - The Irish pres-
byterian - The Second presbyterian
& the Congregational, in addition to
a meeting after the manner of
Journals, so announced in the public
invitations - I thankfully believe
they were, all, good times & owned
of the Lord - I say this without, any
feeling of boasting but rather of humble
gratification of that which God well

wrought. There, also, we found a
few friends, got up a social tea
& held our meeting after, 10 all told,
more than half members, Joseph
Peckover then son among the members;
Albert E Loran was also there, for-
merly he was one of my Ayrton Boys.
- At the close of this meeting, Joseph
Peckover proposed the continuance of
a meet for worship on forth day & in
the next week & it was agreed that
a trial be made, the time & place
being then to them proposed - at Durham
we were cordially welcomed by our
Wesleyan Journals ~~and~~ the way was
made for us for religious service in
that place also - The "May Men"

and lived some years at Peabury

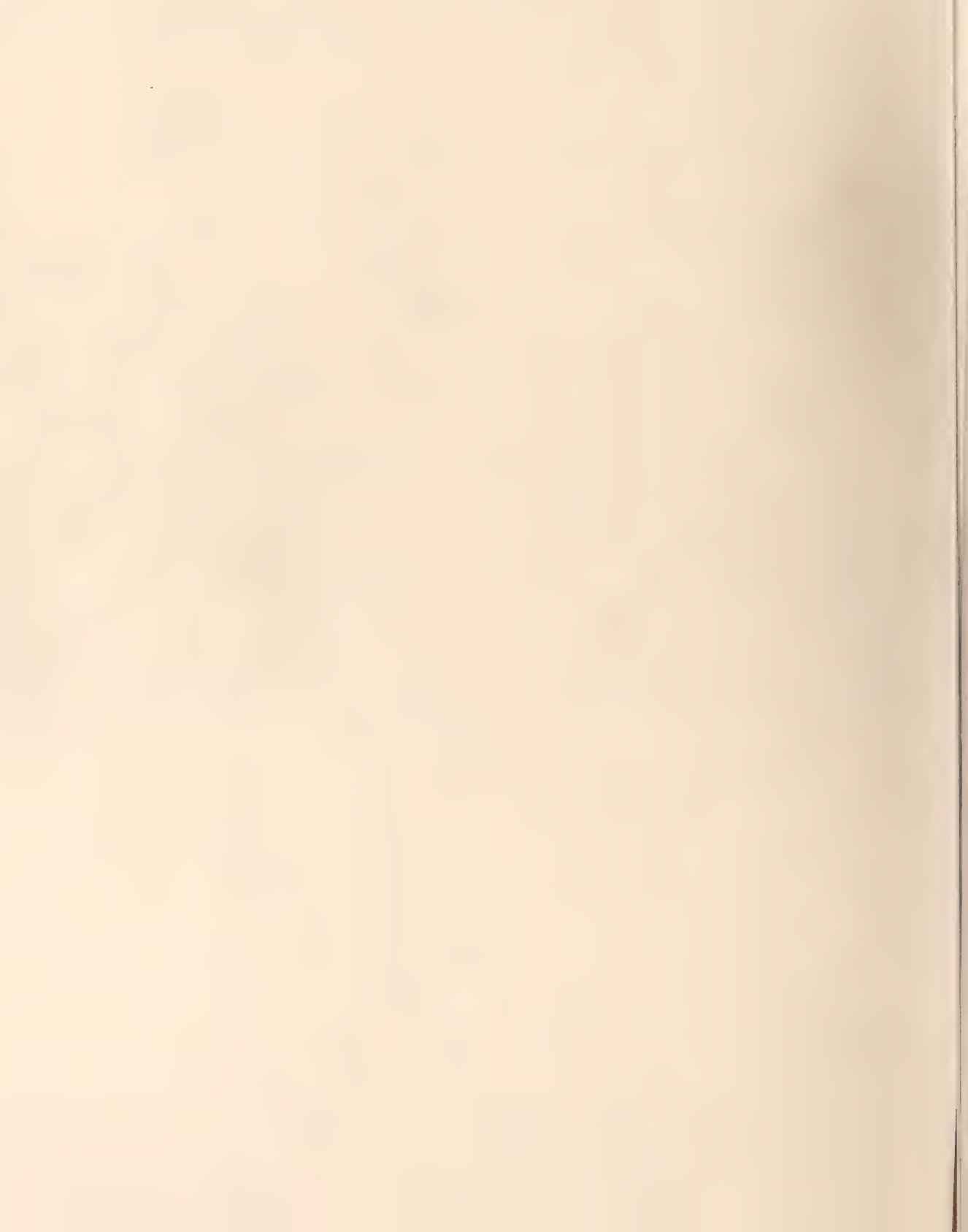
was ready for sea, prior to our
back from Maritzburg - but could not
sail by reason of the surf on the bar,
this continued just long enough to allow
of our taking a passage in her, & this
probably saved us a month, as we
could hear of no other vessel going
to Mauritius short of that time -

"And they who mark the hand of
Providence - Shall never want
a Providence to mark" - I could
tell thee much to leave much untold

of the way & work of the Lord, His
goodness & His grace - but time
would fail - some of the ~~details~~ ^{particulars}
of our journey, I may probably send
to the Friends & British Friends - to Mr.

I refer thee for further detail - When
we left Natal, there was a rumor,
that the Zulus had burnt up the grass
& that the invading army could not
advance, in consequence, for lack of
food for Horses & Oxen, until the
spring - Alas! alas! for the slaughter
probably yet to come - And now I
must draw to a close - Much
love goes with this for thee & thy dear
Mamma & your brave circle, & of
whom I love to hear of - Say
to Nourmah "be strong & of a good
courage - Be strong in the Lord" -

27. Landed at Jamaica
June 1879 about 1 p.m.
We expect to start in a
few days for the Capital
under favourable circumstan-
ces as to ascent - H
-10.79



Tamatave Madagascar
June 6 - 1879 8 p.m.

My dear Friend

1000000 Penny

sub numerique y

being my debtor for a very inter-
esting & informing letter, "Social
civil & religious", I dedicate to
thee & thy house, ~~the~~ my first
bundle union of pen-ink & paper
in Madagascar, where we landed
in safety about 1 o'clock 5-day -
we have come from Daubau via
Mauritius about 2300 miles in
20 days, including 4 or 5 days
at Port Louis - Goodness & mercy
{

getting us a life, there is much in
what to look back & wonder &
adore - & to breathe the ascription
"Great & marvellous are thy
works Lord God Almighty".

Mauritius has recently
been a sort of Fever den - as
many as 40 are ~~annually~~ ^{annually} sent to

My love to our mother friends. I am sure to C. Hence to C. Waller C.
to Mr Parker - & beyond there. I give them our entire experience
to all who know me - for pen & ink / money has its high - & I know - & can

The Hospital at Port Louis - The
cruiser ~~was~~ in the "Tarak Hobart"
a Barque of near 500 Tons - The
Master of which, Cap Buckner,
took the fever & was recently near
death - & all the Crew were
more or less affected - Typhus
has been in among the Cattle &
the slaughter is great to keep
it under - The Small pox
has abated here - few if any
cases remain, quarantine is
nevertheless enforced on all ships
at Port Louis coming from hence -

Altho so near the shortest
day in winter, it is
unquestionably Tropically hot.
My friend Lunge, who has
been very prostrate with sea &
sickness & internal disturbance,
and in addition, rarely able
to sit up many minutes for
days together; to be on shore is
a great relief & after a 6 o'clock
dinner, ^{and} ~~the~~ ^a pleasant rest, he feels
much better.

As for myself, I am so blessed
as to be singularly well & able to
endure any reasonable amount
of fatigue. I expect this as a
great favor in prospect of the
pending journey of 150 miles up
country from Tarnatane ^{to Antananarivo} to
seat, & a bar for a foot rest,
between two poles, with a man
at each corner, is the customary
mode of conveyance, the effect
is serio-comic, as the Malagasy
go, half walk, half trot, keeping
step. - I know not what the
effect would be, soon after dinner,
but the serio-chummy motion, tho
apparently easy, looks as tho. it
would be very apt to stir up
stripes - Many of our friends
I doubt not will be glad to know
of our being safely out of South
Africa (I know some felt the time
to be long) but (with an apprehension
of entire clearness in
respect of it) I am well assured

not one day too many, was spent
there - it is rather on the side of
shortness than otherwise - but I
think it will interest thee to have
a few notions of Natal - Our
visit to Elber & L E Clarke at
Rock Fountain, I took back upon
with unmingled satisfaction - They
are trusting to the Lord for the
supply of their pecuniary need -
their faith is firm, nor will it
I believe be suffered to fail, for
He in whom they seek, day by day,
to put their trust, hath said, He
gave us mine & the silver is mine -
I have written to our friend
Isaac Brown, hoping he will be
willing to take to raise £100
for Building & other purposes in
aid of their Home Work - He
from 25 £ of the 100 as secured -
and in my notes to the Friend.
L B Ford, without naming the
100 £ I have said that Isaac
Brown of Darlington, I doubt not &

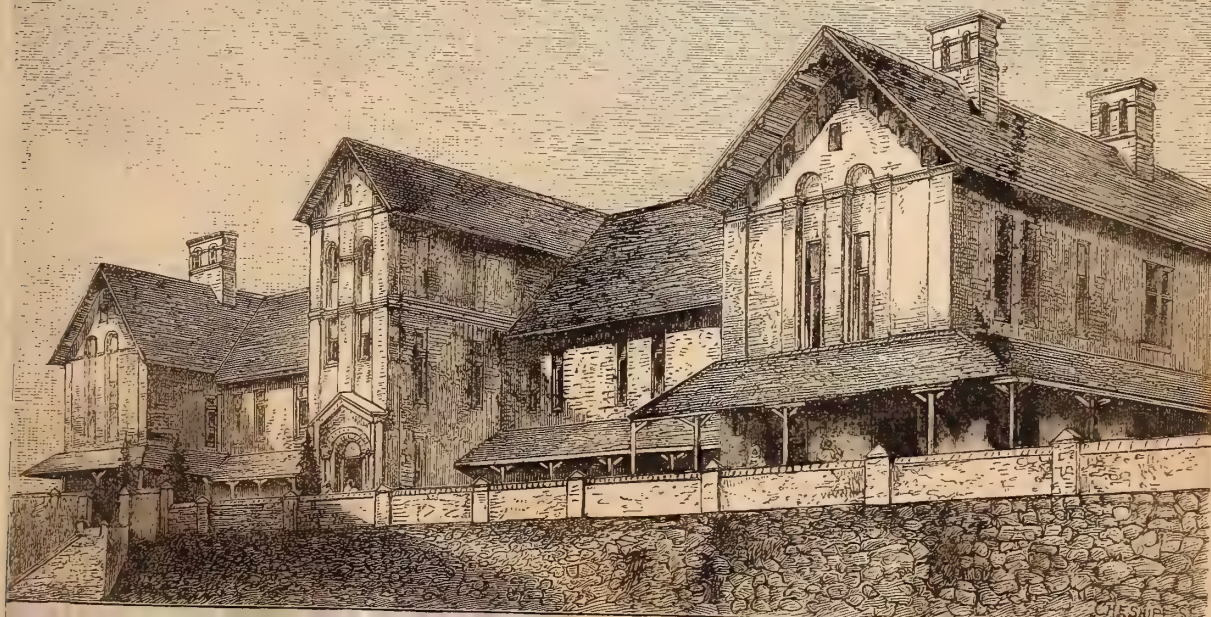
their
entirely
any
to secure
he willing
behalf -
this may bring in for some
I am

26. VI

Our luggage with the lazy bearers lagging behind the other day only came up to us late tonight and perhaps it not have reached us till our arrival at the Capital had not Raminoto been sent back after it, which rather shamed our negligent Captain 'long-nails' as I call him.



ANTANANARIVO, MADAGASCAR.



Ambodinangaro

2nd VI 1897 we were on our way from Andatana This
 morning in a slight shower of rain & at 8.30 passed
 through Ambodinifody & on to after Asabotsy
 a small market village stopping at 10.30 for lunch at
 Ambodinangaro for 2 hours till 1 P.M. Here we were
 at the foot of a splendid range of mountains & immediately
 commenced the ascent of Mt Angaro's steep & slippery
 sides the most difficult part of the whole journey but
 this is saying nothing & no description can equal
 the reality. The descent of the side we are now on
 was worse than the ascent. We were frequently on
 the edge of a path scarcely affording our bearers
 even a foot-hold in places where had they slipped
 they & their charge would have been sent to the bottom
 of yawning chasms. How these trained men can
 keep their foot-hold is really astonishing especially
 in the plastered mud which everybody else calls
 slippery; but it was amusing to hear them say that
 if it were slippery they could not have traversed it.
 As it was, mine that one or two falls into ditches
 We again passed through a belt of forest called
 the first or inner belt commencing from the Capital
 It is not so wide as the other but this spot especially

from supplying the capital & one or two villages both with timber & charcoal. Some splendid views opened to us below of rice valleys surrounded by high banks & huge grey boulders of rock. One very large boulder or rounded mountain of rock goes by the name of Ambatomirahy. It lies east of the village of Manzakandriana which we reached at 5 P.M. Taking up our quarters in the mud-walled chapel of the L.M.S. where J.S. & I had our stethers on either side the pulpit within the communion rails & W.W. and J.T. the main body of the place. It is situated 5000 feet or so above the level of the sea & we felt it really cold & chill & damp. I would have been glad of a fire but for the smoke. There being no chimney & no fire-place. This village is not often a halting place for travellers. I remarked the faces & limbs of the children & people who thronged around us at the door watching our operations were the dirtiest we had seen in Madagascar so far. It is considered 5 good travelling hours distant from the capital.

28. VI We had no occasion to make an early start this morning, well knowing we could accomplish the remaining space between us & Antananarivo in about five hours so we only set out at 8.10
 In 2 hours we came to Isoavina a station of the L.M.S. where we stopped on how the staff in Mr. G. Peake's pretty rural looking house. We examined the new chapel almost finished costing about £200 of which the Malagasy contributed. The Harbour not taken into account. It is a very creditable building of sundried bricks & burnt ones in certain places. It is light with good long windows of coloured glass. From there is three hours to the capital.

At 18 miles distance we could readily distinguish the hill on which the Queen's palace stands out so conspicuously. On reaching the top of a hill where we got the first good and distinct view of the town our hearers burst forth with a voice of pleasure & trusted on with us impetuously. Our course lay through the town of Ambohimanga which 3 weeks ago was fined \$10,000 for practicing the Tangena Custom or trial by poison.

Tangena is the Madagascar ~~trychinas~~ Symphonia

Isoavina is 15 miles E. of the Capital. The W. is marked by the



MARKET PLACE, ANTANANARIVO.



THE MISSION HOSPITAL, TANANARIVE.
Just re-opened by Dr. C. F. A. Moss.



WILLIAM AND LUCY S. JOHNSON.

We saw a number of salangans in the distance & our bearers said there is some one on that hill side coming to meet you & it proved for presently we met more than a dozen of the various mission families come to bid us welcome among them in the heart of Madagascar. First & foremost was Helen Gilpin & her visitor Miss Graham wife of the S. B. S. Samuel Clemes & Susan C. Their two little girls Mary & Katy Mr Brockway & Miss Brockway & Lily who is now assisting H. S. in her school Briggs Lukes

Price & Co. & our introduction to each in turn. We were soon hurried on in front by our now impatient bearers eager to complete this last stage of the toilsome journey, the perspiration trickled down their heads & shoulders as they even ran along puffing & panting for surges of breath.

We were taken straight to the house just vacated by Wm Johnson's family with whom since the death of his wife (a daughter of L. Sewel) James C. Thorne has resided. So that he now appears as our host. As we were informed by Mr J. that H. Gilpin and Susan Clemes were intending kindly to look after our comfort. All seems to go on well in the house. * A couple of passing Malagasy remarks of H. S. That must be the father of them all

under the hands of Kanairo and his wife Rasikina two steady interesting looking ex-slaves whom Isaac Brown interested himself concerning the funds for purchasing their freedom. The husband is sick but the wife looks after him & everything else in the house they have two servant assistants under them. One man's business a Mosambique liberated slave simply brings the day supply of water from the distant spring for which he receives \$6 a month & his rice. His water carrying is usually done by the women but the one employed here did something for which she was dismissed. The Mosambique being at a loose end on his liberation asked if we might let him carry. I was informed by J.B. he might if he would be content with the same wages. Being thus taken on for a specific job he has added himself in as a permanent member of the household.

We were invited to take tea, next door with H. Gilpin, we sat down H.G. my Grandson and we were & J.B. home & Mr. Wilson. During the evening one or two visitors came in viz. Mr. & Mrs. Brockway.

City to join over he conversed about our
African journey, looked at H.G.'s ferns & under with
H.S. reading the 103rd Ps. Sprayer

29. VI We rode on palanquins with W. Wilson to attend
the Friends Mission Chapel of Ambositantely at 9
this morning, where Andrianony is the Pastor and
reflects the training & teaching of J. Sewell. The
sermon was from Matt x v. 13 to end Faith & Trust in Christ
The name of chapel is from the name of the portion
of the town on which it is built & means The Honey
town. Am = at, Bohitra signifies town
but is altered here to suit the sound into Bohitra.
Tantein means honey. The church or chapel at
the Honey-town. In the afternoon Andrianony
& about 100 of the congregation men & women came
to see us with presents of 3 irukies & half a doz. chickens
^{also oranges, bananas & a basket of eggs}
to express their pleasure at our coming to see them
H.S. reminded them of J. Sewell & they wished to
know when we had seen him last & how
many years we were going to stop amongst them,
when H.S. took off his hat & stroked his bald
head

29. VI

J. Clemen.

J. Sharp

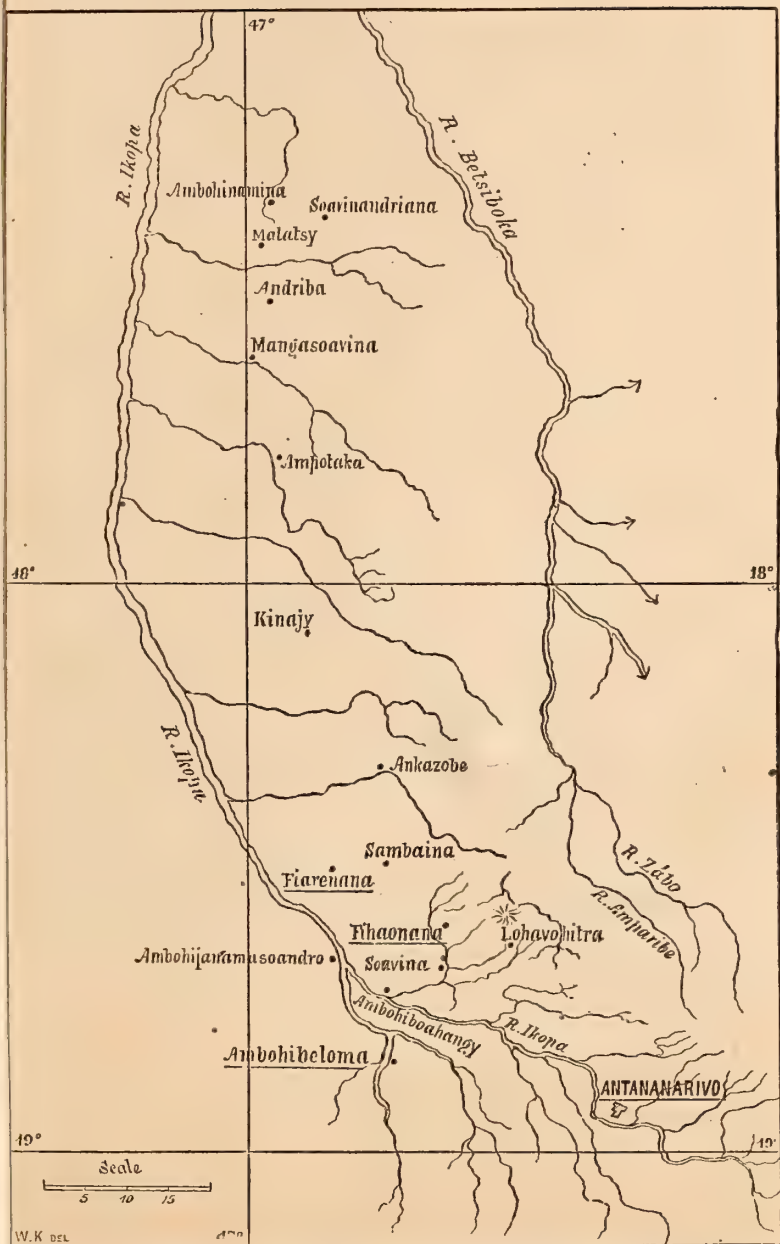
Smilingly told them to look there for an answer which made them laugh heartily

It would seem some one else came in the manner bringing a couple of geese. They said they were divided in their households & could not as they would have liked all entertain us in their houses, so they came to see us & brot. us presents saying there was more to follow

We were all invited to take tea with Samuel & I went to where at whose house the Fr. day evening meeting will in course. I read two chapters in Ephesians when silence ensued broken by S. C. in prayer & thanksgiving In thanksgiving for the two friends come to visit them & the merciful regard bestowed upon them during the 12 years of their wandering in Africa & the journey up to the present time &c. And the desire that they might have words given them to say to the people they had now come to visit & that they might be a comfort a blessing & a strengthening to them. Fr. Sharp spoke shortly of the mingled feelings which filled his mind on the Lord having brot him thus far on the journey which for so many years had been in the view of his mind. Jas C. Thorne knelt



22
The Oceanic Home in the East
As an example of the same thing in the East



VONIZONGO, MADAGASCAR.

in prayer similarly to Saml. Crimes. The service went on
in continuance. The meeting shortly ended
There were present Helen Gilpin Miss Graham Wm Wilson
Samuel Susan Crimes James C. Thorne & the L. V.?
A. Geill & Mrs. J. of L. M. S. Our two selves made seven &
"Frank" a dozen.

26. VI After looking over the Printer's statement
we spent this forenoon in discussing many plans
of courses that can be accomplished by the end
of June. At 4.15 P.M. we were called
to give us a welcome greeting as G. F. Mott & R. Fox. &
in the evening, H. H. Grainger. It is decided that we
shall accompany Samuel Crimes on a journey which
falls in course this week end it is in Mr. Johnson's
district at Sirangai na & C. C. has only visited it once
before. A'mandru (Ambohimandru) lying to the East
is a station that was frequently visited by J. S. Jewell.

Ralaiurivony with two attendants, each bearing
a fat turkey as a present, ^{called} he said he should have liked to
have invited us to his house, but his wife is too ill.
J. S. says he has perhaps a greater right to the throne
than the reigning queen, but is obliged to keep quiet.
Rat — advised us to visit the queen & prime —

44
30. VI
1879

Prime Minister's Letter

minister or it might be construed into a want of
friendship. As soon as H. Clémens heard we were
on the road to the Capital he wrote to inform the
Prime Minister of it, as being the proper thing to do.
He received a letter of which the following is a translation.

Antananarivo

June 26 1879

To Mr Samuel Clémens.

I have received the letter you wrote
to me on the 23rd inst. saying that Mr Isaac Sharp
and Mr Langley Herring were coming here as
messengers of your Church on the other side of the
sea to visit the Churches here in Madagascar and
I have heard all that your letter said And I am
glad to hear of their coming and I thank you.

Good bye May God bless you, I wish you
May you live in prosperity (or happiness).
May God bless you says your friend

Rainilaiarivony

Prime Minister

1879

43

1. VII

111. Thermometer at 8 A.M. in shade of veranda
stood at 48° & 59° in my bedroom. Between 4 & 5 in
the evening, it was 64° indeed most of the day.

Went 2 hours ride with A.A. to the mill with
the deep trenches cut in it by

2. VII J. B. Thorne accompanied us to inspect the S. P. G. school for girls, the hospital & printing office. We afterwards saw the empty building of the one belonging to the L. M. S. which since our return from Cape (2) and soon has been closed. The Matron Mrs Hogg a Scotch woman lives close by & is desirous of having it opened even without a (2).
3. VII One of the missionaries J. J. Matthews with his family has come into town this morning having all been prostrated several times with fever. His district lies at the N. W. portion of the province of Inverina this station is called Tihuanana. Last year the fever was so bad that 2000 of the people died of it & 1000 have died this year. Last year the people wd hardly take the quinine when presented with it; but this year from seeing the beneficial results on those who did use it he has not been able to meet the demand for it & in 4 mos. has sold £11 worth. Some villages he says are completely depopulated by the fever & often the poor are left unburied.
- J. J. M. is a man full of anecdote & great admirer of his countryman L^d (Duff) He also mentioned

the case of a Chaplain travelling with the Duke & asking him from his observations in different countries, did he think the missionaries did any good, was it any use having them? meeting with the reply, What are your marching orders? What do you mean? What are your marching orders said the duke again; are they not - Go ye forth into all the world & preach the gospel to every creature. - Poor Chaplain!

The Friday Market

4. VII In company with Mr Baron & W. Wilson J.P. & I went this forenoon over the market - such a market as is to be seen no where else in the world. A large open space taken possession of by each vendor where & as he will without regard to order or even foot-way for the purchasers we were obliged frequently to tread on their mats on which the wares &c were laid on the ground & arranged for sale or stride over earthen jars or heaps of asses & manacles. There were two or three groups of slaves with their owners awaiting

purchasers. One of these groups consisted of a row of
 five men in straw hats with black ribbons & white
 tamboos sat on a bank of earth with their backs
 against a wall, seated immediately in front
 & about a foot below them were the chattels
 viz. two or three men & women past the prime of
 life & not very inviting in appearance a boy &
 a girl & a comely looking, looking regular
 featured young woman also clad in a clean
 white tambo. He stood awhile & noticed the
 faces of these slave-dealers, who did not like our
 gaze & seemed half ashamed of themselves,
 well knowing as they do the missionary's
 the Englishman's view of their traffic, altho.
 they are somewhat loosely held under a mild
 form of slavery. Till just to test her feelings
 Mr. B. Baron said to the young woman - (Don't
 you feel ashamed at being exposed in this
 undignified manner? (Don't you answer
 authoritatively came from the lips of her master
 close behind - She hung down her head, &
we passed on.

The L.M.S. Prayer-meeting fell in course this evening & was held at the house of S. Clemes who read scripture & gave out the hymns & engaged at the east in prayer. L.S. was also so occupied & Geo Cousins very nicely.

— Tsirangaina —

5. VII A 5 hours palanquin ride across the Ixofa river brought us by 2 o'clock to Tsirangaina a station of Wm Johnson's lying SW of Antananarivo. Our Canteen box bedding & cook had been sent on over night & when we arrived we were met outside the moat by the head man of the village 14 honours & conducted to the house or room assigned to us where our mid day meal was ready prepared. After a short greeting the people left us & returned as soon as it was over, some bringing presents of poultry potatoes rice pumpkins &c and others wanting medicine, in supplying which the afternoon was taken up until close upon dark when we all three Sam Clemes & I. myself took a walk on these Antakaraka Hills to quicken the circulation & warm our feet, for there is no fire-place in our room. The cooking is done in another building. After supper according to ^{custom} our bearers those who so inclined came in to reading & a hymn.

50 1879

Tairangaina

6. VII
I About one o'clock the people were assembled in the
 Tranofiangonana (of which the literal translation is
 Meeting House); tho. it is here commonly called the Chapel
 to the number of 250 or thereabouts. S. C. Jones commenced
 with hymn &c as customary in these churches & prayer
 reading a part of the XIIth Ch of Luke &c & Sermon thereon
 delivered in fluent Malagasy. After another hymn
 J. D. ascended the pulpit & S. C. interpreted a short sermon
 for him, the meeting separated we had our dinner,
 a bible-class ensued ably & lively conducted by S. C.
 with about 60 people old & young men & women:
 After which a large number of them followed us into
 the house - they were mostly wanting medicine,
 which despatching, deferred our supper an hour
 or two. After which reading to those who came in
 as before with hymn & prayer by S. C. Jones: Then
 we fell to reading letters of S. C. & the Friend of 5 mo 1.
 which a messenger had been sent after us with
 They don't get the B. F. sent them.

1879

Amboatavo M. M.

N. VII
" A monthly meeting of the usual character of a prayer-meeting fell in course today at Amboatavo thither we accompanied Samuel Clemen about 1 1/2 hour in the filanjana, returning to Toirangina in the evening. About 8 villages or churches were represented in the assembly. As a group came in from a village they sat together & commenced to sing a hymn or two followed in turn by the congregation from another village led by its native evangelist or teacher. In this way we sat & listened for an hour or more to some dozen or two hymns before the service began. This seemed to have been their custom with Mr. Johnson. I. G. gave out a hymn in wh. all joined followed by prayer, reading & sermon with hymns intervening. The interpreter read addresses both from I. G. & myself. The people expressed their pleasure at seeing us & brought some presents of poultry &c. They enquired after Mr. Johnson & John Sewell both of whom seem to have got a hold of the people. Medicines were here also in great demand & Samuel Clemen's name seems to have gone before him for he was consulted in all sort of cases so that we had only time to

7. VII

get back to Tsirangaina in daylight & be again besieged by fresh applicants for medical treatment, in which he was occupied as the (2^d) & as the dispenser for 2 or 3 hours before we got our supper.

8. VII. Tomorrow did we open our joint bedroom & sitting-room door this morning that the people began crowding in as before with bottles for medicine, but they were sent out for their own sakes as well as ours & their names written down by one of their number and then called in order, which kept S. C. closely occupied till 10.30. I assisting in weighing, pounding, & wrapping up. We got back to Antananarivo by 3.30 & spent the rest of the day at S. C.'s house.

Tsirangaina is a place where many of the royal house have been buried. Their tombs are easily distinguished from those of ordinary individuals by the little house which surmounts them. Only one had an inscription on it, on a small tablet, in Malagasy thus. — Kasata is the owner of it, finished in the year 1872.

9. VII (at this morning making calls on L.M.S. families.
 IV Afternoon a call from 14 of the Teachers in the Johnsons
 School at Ambetijatoro. Two or three of them can
 speak a word or two of English

Kalaiariony called again & we had a little
 anti-slavery talk with him thru Mr. Baron.
 He is a deacon in one of the Churches & admits
 slavery to be wrong, but says it is our wealth,
 what are we to do; you Vaxaha have ships &
 trade & can make money without but we can not.
 And some of our slaves are as much cured for as our
 own children

10. VII J.B. Thorne invited us to accompany him to his
 V distribution of prizes at the Analakely School held in
 the Chapel. The prizes were given for regular attendance
 & 8 out of the 200 had not missed once. One of the Pastors of
 the Ch. told them 51 yrs ago he was a scholar himself
 with the first missionaries & in enumerating their
 present privileges told them what a kind teacher they
 had in Mr. Thorne, whereas the first missionaries
 used to beat them, & y & whack them well too?

— * We walked, I got wet with perspiration & on sitting down at one
 of the houses I got a sudden chill & cold

11. VII Head hot & eyes aching, limbs & body so cold I cannot
 warm them in fact it is a little of the Malagasy fever
 Quinine 3 times a day. Charcoal fire in bedroom
 at night, lots of things on the bed, 3 tea-spoonfuls of
 nitre & then dry for the first time in three days
 got warm & a moisture on the skin

12. VII Much better this morning but did not feel
 strong enough to ride out with F. S. & Barrow to see the
 neighbourhood of the Palace in the afternoon. In the morning
 in the afternoon H.S. is well enough to go & work over her birds
 of dried ferns in a warm room & so was occupied 2 hours.

13. VII Attended the Ambohitantely! Friends! Service con-
 ducted by the natives but after the sermon & hymn S. Sharp
 addressed them thro. Hunt. Holmes. At the close, several of
 the deacons drew up under the platform pulpit by the
 table & commenced talking about the means required
 for re-roofing the building; endeavouring to stir up
 the congregation to set their names down for the needed
 sum of £200; (But the native doctor wished for his part,
 the work should be commenced then at the money. & per-
 several had spoken on some sides the old and certain na-
 again, it is a custom according to Malagasy custom the
 following impromptu parable

13. VII

There were two mothers, he said; and each had a ~~child~~ ^{son}; The one began bemoaning all the trouble, anxiety, care & expence she had had in bringing up her son; and, now that he was older she intended to send him away to get his own living, & take care of himself. But the other mother said she had had her trials & troubles & hard times with her offspring; & now that he was able to work she intended to bring him up to help her, so that she might now be repaid for all the thought & care she had bestowed upon him. Now! added Rainitrena, we were like the two mothers when we first raised the money and put up this building: were we not anxious about it? Were we not tired and worried about it constantly? Well, then, don't let us be like the first mother, now that it is big & standing give it up; but let us be like the second mother and make it repay us for all our trouble! It does repay us. Are we not always using it to worship in? Well then now it wants just a little mending, let us do it, & not throw all our past trouble away by letting it get worse. Another speaker who sat near me & wore a European black coat said - (is not you see the two *Wazaha* here, if you don't subscribe for it they will be ashamed of you - ^{Europeans}) A voice then called out put

your name down! There was a general laugh because he was a long while before he moved. However he went & put his name down for \$86 & they got a list for \$86 of which \$36 was of telegrams & I suppose the list would go on increasing outside.

Sunday School, Ambchijatovo.

This afternoon we went with J. E. Thorne who succeeds Abraham Ringdon as Superintendent of the Sunday School. I went into A. E. P.'s class room & I joined a class of 35 girls of Katickita's rank-wife. Frank took the class this time & managed it well bringing out prompt scriptural answers to his questions from several intelligent faces. He gave me an opportunity to speak to them & he interpreted & they were pleased when I told them I ^{had} seen Frank in England & should tell his friends & mine there how good they had been &c. I spoke to them on their privileges, about the Saviour & so forth till the bell rang. —

— In the evening our own meeting was held, at our quarters in Mrs. Johnson's house, & as it was the evening for the Dr. L. M. I. communion none of them were present, but we had Frank & Katickita. I read the Ch. on the woman of Samaria after wh. I said a few words on the blessedness of



ILAFY CHAPEL.—(*See page 232.*)

1879
13. VII
1

We Meet the L.M.S. Comm^{ee}

57

the children of the Lord being taught by Him & the
peace of His children. H.S. spoke lengthily in a
somewhat similar strain, ending with prayer
which concluded the vocal part of the meeting.

14. VII The Native School Teachers invite us to a Malagasy
feast instead of simply bringing us a present as they will
then they say see more of us

I went in the evening with my African photographs down
to S. Glemes, Mrs Probenay who was there was quite taken
up with them, who with her husband spent some time
in Kapi-land at Peleton

15. VII Writing in the morning - Afternoon - went to the
deep dyke dug by Cameron's direction for conducting water.
Its steep sides are overhung with *Osmunda*, *Glycemia*
dichotoma, *Gymnogramme argentea* var. *aurea* and
numerous other rare & beautiful ferns. As the water
is mostly dried up I was able to walk along its bed

16. VII The L.M.S. Comm^{ee} have been in session 2 days &
I Sharp desired a religious meeting with them which took
place this morning. Our Certificates were read & H.S.
before they were all settled gave some acct. of our African
journeying then asked for a brief & peace of silence. He ^{spoke}
for about 20 minutes & ended in prayer. The whole of our meeting
* Be ye steadfast immovable & and hold fast that thou hast that no man
take away thy crown &

gave satisfaction & encouragement & the women who said
that our visit more than ever was a peculiarly fitting time,
when they were feeling depressed & discouraged from two or
three trying circumstances. The cousins would like us
to give a little advice as we ~~were~~ ^{were} going, to the native
teachers & preachers impressing upon them how much
the future state of Christianity in the island depends
upon them & upon them more than the missionaries,
& their need of circumspection &c. They all expressed their
desire that we would visit them in their homes on their
own distant stations. Grange said you have spoken words to us from
the heart which have reached my heart

The afternoon was occupied in attending the usual
six months meeting. The Macarua call in the

Isan-nim-bolana.

(Every-sixth-month)

Today was the religious sitting held in the Jakes
Grange at Andadibevara & about 1500 were present
Several prayers were offered hymns sung & one
long written sermon by a native which was
said to be good. Sharp had previously spoken
a few words thro. S. Stearns. Tomorrow the business
sitting begins comparable to a consideration
of the state of the Society

17. VII The Business sitting of the Isan-enim-bolana commenced this morning at 8.30 in the L M S chapel at Analakely which, with the close packing the Malagasy are capable of, would contain close upon 2000 people. Except the missionaries these were all native Malagasy admitted by tickets, two or three from each congregation from far and near. Some of them had been there two or three hours before in order to secure admittance, for the ante-rooms & outside the doors were crowded. They were from the District of the L M S and of the F S M A - a joint meeting - and of course, a mens meeting.

It was opened by hymn and prayer from one of the Malagasy, after which Isaac Sharp was invited to address the meeting, so he ~~and~~ Samuel Clemes as interpreter stood up together. Mr Grange, L. M. S. took down in his book what he said to incorporate with the printed reports for the Malagasy.

17. VII

The Olan-enim-bolana. ^{Opening sitting}
"that I said it is

I was called for next, & as I did not at once respond a voice called out stand up and shew yourself & give us a mouthful. So I said I had not intended speaking at this meeting, but I do wish to say that the people of Madagascar have a warm place in my heart. I believe the eyes of all the world are fixed upon Madagascar. Even when travelling up & down in So. Africa I was quite surprised to find the great interest that is felt there in Madagascar. The missionaries in Africa think that the missionaries in Madagascar have very easy times of it; (This tickled them so much that there was continued laughter & cheering & I had to wait for it to subside. - but they have only to open their mouths & do a little preaching when darkness & heathenism will flee away. (Loud cheering again stopped me) I said if any of you come to England you must be sure to visit me. Which was rendered into Malagasy in their proverbial form of If you come to England do not pass by the house of your friend. Although I spoke very briefly I was afterwards told I gave them quite a stirring up & certainly they behaved like it

George Cousins & two or three Malagasy noted this meeting would thank the Yearly Meeting for sending M^r Sharp and M^r Kitching to visit them. We were notified to stand up whilst the chairman M^r Peake informed ^{us} of this ^{resolution} that it would be delivered to us in writing. One of the native pastors said we also request you to say to the Yearly Meeting that the Friends who have come & settled here have been working very hard, & we wish them to send us more missionaries for those that have come here have been doing good.

" A Message sent to the Six-Monthly-Meeting at Analakely, July 17, 1879
 " The words that M^r Isaac Sharp and M^r Langley Kitching have spoken to us
 pleased & stirred many hearts. And when they had finished speaking to us,
 the Rev. G. Cousins spoke a few words; and Raimi mamonjisoa got up & said that we
 Six-Monthly Meeting send word to England, thanking the Yearly Meeting
 of Friends for sending Missionaries here to us. And we visit & thank M^r Sewell
 also for what he did here & is still remembering us even now. And especially we
 would beg the Friends to increase the number of the Missionaries they are sending
 to us, because there is still much work for them to do here. And we thank
 M^r Sharp & M^r Kitching who have come here to visit us now, & have given us good advice.
 And the whole meeting raised their hands to show that they agreed to this."

P. Geo. Peake

Chairman

Charles Jukes

Secretary

H. W. Grainger

do

to the Six-Monthly Meeting

Translated by Samuel Eames 22/7/79

A hymn was then sung, equivalent to our English one
 There is a happy land far, far away,
 The report was next read by Mr Grainge L.M.S. with
 a statement of accounts. £40 had been expended
 during the past 6 mos. more than double that amt
 remained in hand

The next subject alluded to was the position of some
 of the native Teachers and Evangelists who had recently
 gone into difficult positions amongst heathen tribes
 near Antbohimananga south of the Betsileo.

One of them present, named Andrianarivoravelona,
 alluded to their troubles & saying, our work will
 not be for nothing, for we have a good foundation;
 the best way to help us will be by praying for us.

One of the L.M.S. missionaries about to visit the district
 (Mr Wills) is desired to take a message of love
 from the meeting. Mr Wills said I intend to visit
 them but you must all pray that the work may
 prosper and increase.

Mr Moss then read a very carefully prepared paper about how
 to deal with serious epidemics such as the one which has been
 causing so much sickness & death lately.

It was 1.30 when the meeting terminated, there was but time for a hurried meal before the same assembly, divided up, was to meet at their various head centres, or mother churches, as they call them, the portion of it which met at Ambositantely (the Friends), could not be the smallest, for the room was pretty well filled when we entered — This was a meeting to afford opportunity for more intimate & individual conference & for the receipt of money for the native churches, which was handed in to Samuel Clumes as it were by shimbles full of small chips of silver dollars.

Isaac Sharp spoke first, not having as we said told them all that was on his mind in the morning & spoke for half or $\frac{3}{4}$ hour in a somewhat similar strain. (There was no one present to take it down.)

I then got up & said — You are aware that my friend Isaac Sharp & myself are sent out by the Society of Friends. I said this morning, that the eyes of the whole world are upon Madagascar: and I think I may say, that the eyes of the Society of Friends are upon you and the districts you represent, which are under the care of the Friends F. M. A. Now in some respects you may look upon the Society of Friends in the light of an aged

Father who, like the Prophet of old says - I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in the Truth.

We have many Sunday Schools in England. Both the children & the grown up scholars like to hear about Madagascar, & some of them, especially those in my native town of Leeds, collect subscriptions, to send out for a native teacher. Though I should like to shake hands with all of you, I do more particularly wish it with those who are so connected with our Sunday School. I shall be glad to have them write their names in a book which I have for the purpose, so that our friends at home may see

Andrianomy, an old pupil of Joseph Sewell, now the Pastor of Ambohitantely, then requested two or three of the elders present, to express their opinions when he first. Andrianobahiny said, We thank God for bringing you across the sea and pray that He may bless you. We thank you, we thank Mr Sewell & his companions. They are doing a good work and we thank the Church which sends them. The 2nd Andrianomanana, an old man, said, - It is a cause of thankfulness we have got life and strength to meet together.

No. 3 ? said, "Did you get the trunks
on the road and led you & that is how you got here."

We thank the Friends in England and you.

No. 4 Rainifiringa - Said, "We thank God he has taken care of you on the stormy ocean brought you here."

No. 5. Andrianomy then said you are messengers
of our fathers & mothers in England & we are very
glad you will be able to see with your own eyes
what is doing here. Had it not been for Mr. Sewell
this church of Ambositantely would not have
been at all. - May God bless you.

Antananarivo Sunday School Teachers Tea

1879

19. VII

This afternoon at 4 o'clock we were invited to the house of Rainimarosandy, 14 Honours, & his son Rainsafemanga, 10 Honours, to an entertainment on behalf of the Sunday School Teachers. 18 of us sat down to turkey, goose, fowl, beef, cakes, bananas, loquats & oranges. Dinner was made by Ra who is one of the teachers, & his father made a speech of apology for the feast, not being as good as he would have wished to set before us, but it was such as he was able to provide.

After we had done ample justice to all the good things the son said: it would be very enjoyable to have a little profitable conversation, & in allusion to J. Sharp remarked the advice of the aged is like the kick of a bull; for if it does not kill, it still makes the body feel it & become giddy. The advice of the aged resembles this for it must take effect some how or other.

The Malagasy look upon our children as a part of our selves & upon those who do good to them as doing good to us. We appreciate the missionaries Teachers labors. They teach from the love of it & from their hearts & this cannot be procured by wealth. Both Isaac Sharp & myself addressed them also James C. Thorne, for which they expressed their pleasure saying we are glad

Tianarantsoa 4 aloha 1379

my Res. R. Baron

Ry la Taija

manangy mas syng avantsitta ipha
tonga so aman- lora hianares no hony
jitahin' indriamantia mas shoana ny
jahatsaramares tampo Kolaka

ny izany no lozaina amin' ny tampo Kolaka
fa renay fa tonga hianares na ho aloha
ni Kiaka lora misa Rafo amin' ny tampo
Kolaka-banan' indriamantia na mitsy nand
niamatrimo hianares na oha miverina
dia tonga ho indray na lora amin' ny
avantsitta tampo Kolaka fa oha mitsy
3 faman' tarando dia lora misa Rafo
i Kiaka

Veloma Jimantia hianares
tampo Kolaka

Hoody Ragabon 14 1/2 tra Dickson

Hoody Ragabon 14 1/2 tra Dickson
2000 1/2

O Friend

to visit ^{your} home ⁱⁿ the land
Come in good (happy) circumstances by the
blessing of God - What is your condition in
I. happiness - (this last-expression is difficult to read)

And this is what we say will you be
satisfied that you have done. The wife
purposed to beat a meal not and I was
having arrived here just day & our friends
for what tomorrow at 3 o'clock will
not together.

Larewell - may you be happy
happy happiness
yours &c

Mr. Rev. H. Brown

do

Amherst College

	From Cap.	Miles	Hours	
	Pianarantsoa	200 S.		
	Ambalamisaony		6	
12. VIII	Ambalavao		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Ambohimanandro		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
			<hr/>	
			10	
14. VIII	Ambohimanandro			10
	Atongolo		5	
	Ambatomainty		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Isahanambo		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
15	Antananarivo Kely		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Ambondro		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
16	Mahajarivo		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ikivoro		3	
	Analambazy		1	
17	Ihosy		3	
			<hr/>	
			31	
				<hr/>
				31
				<hr/>
				41

Bonizongo Province 40 N.W.

Thosy I.

^{VIII} 19	Ambarasatu	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Ankatyobetoka	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Lazafotsy	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Ambodifitakarana	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
20. VIII	Ifierona	6
"	Ivohibola	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. VIII	Qenda great fig tree	5
"	Ivuloharo	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fianarantsoa	6
		<hr/> 31 $\frac{1}{2}$

1879

XI. mo.

Places on the route to Vamarave

Days

Hours Hours

Antananarivo

Ant. Behaimatanga

Isorazice (breakfast) $2 \frac{3}{4}$

Maharidaga

Ambolubaohasina

Mgnjakandriana 2

M. (Peak) 17. XI Ankeraniadinika $2 \frac{1}{4} = 8$ (First Forest for 1st hour)Ambodini' Angau $2 \frac{1}{4}$ Anaroti' Anilotsy x $\frac{1}{2}$ Ambodini' fody (Dinner) $2 = 4 \frac{3}{4}$ Tu. (Peak) 18. XI Andakana (River Mangro) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Tanika Andran' Boboka 1.25 Moramanga (Dinner) $1.15 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ Penera (Show Rips Ports) 1.15 Lomony $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (Peak) 19. XI Ampasim' itso $\frac{3}{4} = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ Analamazaotia (Dinner) $= 2 \frac{1}{4}$

(We up. Tap Ports)

Anevoka $2 \frac{1}{4}$ Th. (Peak) 20. XI Ambasaniasy $1 \frac{1}{2} = 3 \frac{3}{4}$ Irihika $\frac{3}{4}$

Moravalar

Bepona (2nd Breakfast) $1 \frac{1}{4} = 2$

Marozevo 1

Macilis 3 hours only

F. (Peak) 21. XI Ampasimbe $2 \frac{1}{2} = 3 \frac{1}{2}$

Refia begins

1876

Sat.
22.XIMahela village River $1\frac{1}{4}$

Bambros' began

Ambatoharanana 1

Traveller Tree began
to be identifiedGo. Ambany $\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{3}{4}$
(Ambany)Bedaro — $1\frac{1}{4}$

Ranomafana 1

Sleep

Mangambonitra $1\frac{3}{4} = 4$ Sun.
23.XIMangambonitra $1\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$

Maromby

Sleep

Lake Caves to Andemank

M.
24.XI

Andevorank 3

Andava Komenarara $1\frac{3}{4} = 4\frac{3}{4}$

like Caves again

Varomy $2\frac{1}{4}$

on camp

Anpanirano Varaka $1\frac{1}{2}$

Caves again

Rafy Andranokodina $1\frac{3}{4}$ Anpanirano Maim $1\frac{1}{2}$

(South)

Sleep

Anpanirano Varaka $\frac{1}{4} = 3$

(North)

Anpanirano " 1

Antearefo $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ambalarambaka $1\frac{1}{4}$

Andranomamy 20'

Andranomamy Kelo $\frac{1}{2}$ Ambodisiny $\frac{3}{4}$

to Caves

Vondrona $\frac{1}{2}$

Sakafo new

25.XI

Tamutave $1\frac{3}{4}$

Thurs. Sept 10 to Chicago 4 Cars

N. W. Lake of Grand Lake
up the N. W. road 4 1/2 miles

Take the left road & then
on the Right we see the house
of the Penobscot 6 miles

up lake for two days
on the left 2 hours take right
road in 2 miles take left
turning a fork at left

John Penobscot
John Penobscot

John Penobscot
John Penobscot
John Penobscot
John Penobscot

NY VOLA.

FANAKAMBANAM-BOLA.

HEVITRY NY SORATRA MILAZA AZY.

v. milaza ny variraiventy, ny variroaventy, etc., ka folo vari-
raiventy no eranambatry.

e. milaza ny eranambatry, ka sivy eranambatry no sikajy.

s. milaza ny sikajy, ka valo sikajy no ariary.

a. milaza ny ariary, ka ariary mandanja sy ny sandany no farantsa.

\$ milaza ny farantsa.

ANAKAM-BOLA.

	\$ s. c.		\$ s. c.
Variraiventy	1	Loso	1 0
Varidimiventy	5	Sikajy dimy	5 0
Eranambatry	1	Kirobo telo	6 0
Ilavoamena	1 5	Ariary latsa-benty	6 6
Roanambatry	2	Ariary na Farantsa	1 0 0
Latsapaheniny	2 5	Volafolo	2 4 0
Voamena	3	Roavoamena	1 2 Ariary
Efatrambatry	4	Sikajy	1 8
Lasiray	4 5	Venty	1 8
Roavoamena	6	Kirobo	1 8
Lasiroa	7 5	Sasanangy	1 8
Sikajy	1 0	Sikajy telo	1 8
Lasitelo	1 1 5	Loso	1 8
Venty	1 3	Sikajy dimy	1 8
Lasiventy	1 4 5	Venty sy loso	1 8
Iraimbilanja	1 6	Ariary latsa-benty	1 8
Kirobo	2 0	Ariary latsa-tsikajy	1 8
Sasanangy	2 6		

Ary toy izao koa : e. 720, na c. 72, na 48 ilavoamena, na 24 voa-
mena, na 18 efatrambatry, na 16 lasiray, na 8 sikajy, na 6 venty, na
4 kiobo, na 3 sasanangy, na 2 loso, samy ariary hiany avokoa
izany.

Soraty ho marika izao vola tononina izao :—

- (1) Ariary efatra sy loso latsaka efatrambatry.
- (2) Ariary enina sy sikajy telo sy ilavoamena.
- (3) Kirobo sy ariary latsaka ilavoamena.
- (4) Kirobo sy voamena sy varidimiventy.
- (5) Ariary enina latsa-boamena.
- (6) Ariary latsaka eranambatry.
- (7) Ariary roa amby ny folo sy venty.
- (8) Kirobo sy ariary sy lasiray.
- (9) Kirobo telo sy ariary sy eranambatry.
- (10) Ariary folo sy sikajy latsaka eranambatry.
- (11) Ariary roa-polo latsa-droavoamena.
- (12) Ariary efatra amby roa-polo amby zato sy sikajy telo latsaka
varidimiventy.
- (13) Volafolo sy efatrambatry sy variftoventy.
- (14) Volafolo sy voamena sy varienimbenty.

HO ANY NY MPAMPIANATRA.

Aza ataonao ho ampy izao fampiasana voalaza eo ambadika izao, fa tokony hanoratra mari-bola lazaina am-bava ny mpianatra ambara-pahahainy tsara. Ary aza afindra ho amy ny adisaom-bola izy raha tsy mahay tsara ny manoratra mari-bola sady mahalaza ny efa voasoratra.

Ary ireo efatra ireo, dia ny *variraiventy* sy ny *eranambatry* sy ny *sikajy* ary ny *ariary* no atao hoe *Anaram-bola*; ary raha alahatra amy ny marika dia tsy maintsy atao mifanitsy ka ny mitovy anarana no mifanao ambony sy ambany, ny *ariary* ambanin' ny *ariary*, ny *sikajy* ambanin' ny *sikajy*, etc.

Kanefa miavaka indray ireo, ka ny manana tombo be no atao hoe *be anarana*, ary ny kely kosa no atao hoe *kely anarana*.

REDOKTIONA,

(NA FANOVANA ANARANA.)

Ny Redoktiona no fanovana ny anarana entin-kilaza vola na zavatra refesina na lanjaina, etc.; ary amy ny Mampitombo na amy ny Mizara no fanaovana azy.

Ary toy izao no fanaovana azy:—

1. Raha ny lehibe anarana no hovana ho kely anarana: Hevero aloha ny an-kevitry ny lehibe sy ny kely manarakaraka azy, na firy na firy amy ny kely no mahatonga iray amy ny lehibe, dia ny lehibe no ampitomboin' izany an-kevin' izany ka ampian' ny kely; dia toraka izany indray no atao mandra-pahavitany.

2. Ary raha ny kely anarana no hovana ho lehibe: Ny kely no hozarain' ny an-kevitry ny lehibe manarakaraka azy, ary ny anjarany no zarao ny an-kevitry ny lehibe manarakaraka indray mandra-pahavitany. Toy izao:—

Amy ny \$102 s.7 e.3.5, firy *variraiventy*?

	\$	s.	e.
	102	7	3.5
(1)	8	an-kevitry	ny ariary.
	s. 823		
(2)	9	an-kevitry	ny sikajy.
	e. 7410		
(3)	10	an-kevitry	ny eranambatry.
	e. 74105	valiny.	

Fa raha mizara indray kosa dia toy izao:—

	74105	variraiventy, vola maninona izany?
(3)	10	74105 variraiventy.
(2)	9	7410.5 eranambatry.
(1)	8	823.3 sikajy.
	\$102 s.7 e.3.5	valiny.

1. \$165; sy \$14 s.2 e.8; sy \$39 s.2 e.7; sy \$29 s.2; ary \$29 s.0 e.2; firy eranambatry avy?

2. \$24 s.5 e.7.3; sy \$89 s.1 e.0.2; sy \$3 e.7.5; sy \$85; ary e.86; firy *variraiventy* avy?

1891

George Thompson

Jan 18 1880

1. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 2. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 3. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 4. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 5. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 6. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 7. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 8. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 9. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*
 10. *Hydrogaster* *capitata*, *capitata*

1/2 c. a. p. in vita - bianco

Dr. Kugelhorn H. B. Dr. Kugelhorn

of *Pringia* and *P.*

1890

Tiananantsoa

13 August 1879.

To the Rev. R. Baron
& his companions.

We visit you, gentlemen, and say may you live.

And this is what is told unto you; as our friends
are going South & do not know the road, being
strangers, we send "vadin-tany" (lit: "wives of the land
or kingdom", these being a certain kind of officers) to
accompany them.

May you live & prosper.

Say
Razalona 14 Honours Aide-de-camp
of the Prime Minister & Commandant-in-Chief
& Rainisafindandy 12 Honours
Officer of the Palace.
& the Having Honours and the judge

Mr. A. B. B.

My Friend

10

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. B.

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

Paid by L. Kikling

2. X	Rabosaka rice	0.8
	do. 1 mo. wages	5.0
4. X	Maromita	0.8
6. X	fuel till 30th	0.9
	rice till 30th	2.8
7. X	Chair repaired	1.0
20. X	Working at Mahatsing	0.3
30. X	Rabosaka 1 month	5.0
	do fuel do	0.9
	do rice 1 week	0.8

£ 0 17 5

5. X	Camp, Incl. Repd	0.0 0.6
7.	Rabosaka rice	0.0 0.8
-	Maromita	0.0 0.8
8	do	0.0 0.6
9	do luggage	0.1 0.0
10	do J.S. & L.K.	0.1 0.0
11	do do	0.1 0.8

£ 1 4 3 5

6 Mak

15th Rabosaka rice

red. 1

1. 4. 9
8
1. 5. 5

we have had advice from three of you & shall regard it as a big knife thrown by a wise man to a person who will know how to use it. We shall go on with our work & strive to be more diligent & faithful in it. We are sorry to lose Mrs Johnson who had plenty of reason for staying from Sunday school, but if she were not so ill as to have to lie (in bed) under the snail, she would come to Sunday school. The idea of a Sunday school was at first pooh poohed by us but our thoughts soon came right about it and the first Sunday we had 300 children

I. S. quoted the proverb on his seal Proverbs 25 v. 25

Our first Letter in Madagascar came to hand today Elizabeth seems to want me home before the completion of the whole journey. G. L. Gibson writes to I. S. during the U. M. dated 5th Dec 29 1879 saying, I have been requested to forward thee a copy of a Minute adopted this morning by the Yearly Meeting on the reading of the report on your visit in Africa; there was a large expression of the character referred to in the Minute, and an interesting estimation borne to your labours by a young man named Butler, who met with you in Africa. As the post leaves about

19. VII
YK

this time, I am writing in much haste, hoping that it may be in time for the next Mail. We have had a favoured Yearly Meeting, in which much harmony and unity have prevailed. The Report of the Deputation to America was well received & testimony was borne by some of the Americans present to the value of their services.

A Committee to visit the Meetings in Ireland was to be appointed. We shall be much interested in hearing of your visit to Madagascar, which will no doubt be very interesting to our friends there.

I expect that the Yearly Meeting will conclude tomorrow. I was pleased to meet L. Hitching's wife at Caroline Marriages at our last Quarterly Meeting.

My wife joins in love to thee & L. A. with
thy affectionate friend

G. S. Gibson

Minute of the Yearly Meetings mo. 29. 1879

Among the Reports received from the Meeting for Sufferings is one respecting the visit of our dear friends Isaac Sharp and Langley Hitching in South Africa. This has at once called forth our thankfulness for the preserving care of our heavenly Father over our friends amidst many dangers and privations, and for the

help which has been graciously afforded from time to time. We appreciate the kind reception they have everywhere met with from Missionaries and others, by whom way has been made for them to carry out this service. Much love and sympathy have been expressed for our dear friends. Solemn prayer has been offered at this time for them, and for a continued blessing on their labours.

We again lovingly commend our friends to the Grace of God for the work which yet lies before them.

Cheering & comforting, we feel it is, to receive this fresh token of the loving remembrance of our dear friends at home & Isaac Sharp has written on our joint behalf thus acknowledging it to our friend G. S. Gibson in a letter dated 20. VII 1879. First (Day)

1879

20. VII This morning we attended Anaiakia Ch. (Geo. Cousins) where J.S. preached to the people & again in the afternoon at where I & Cemes interpreted for him. This memorial Ch. is built on the spot where the first Quaker martyr Rasulama was speared.

Two deaths of notable personages have taken place just now, the one Ratfolsiramiangly who is the last but one of the 12 wives of king Andrianampo = inimerina an old woman who was married when only 11 years old. Her body has been wrapped up in 80 scarlet silk tambas costing £5 ea. & the people wanted to put 100 round her but the P.M. said if you do the bearers cannot carry her. The other one is Rasovaray the last relative of the P.M. & a good woman whose influence amongst the mere nominal Christians of the Court is much deplored. For these two people the country has gone into mourning - the women clad as usual but their hair unplaited and hanging loose over their shoulders like so many girls from their sea side bathing, only these wear no hats & their hair is all intense black strikingly contrast-
ing with their clean white tambas. The men's sign of mourning is a band of dark blue cotton

1879 -
20. VII

Journey South

71

of the Indian type round their neat straw-huts
Rasoaray is the lady to whom H. Gilpin went once a
week by particular request to give bible-lessons

The evening Meeting was held at H.G., S.C. & J.S.
took the most prominent part & H.G. prayed for the children
of the departed Rasoaray

21. VII Busy preparing for our intended journey south

The Mail despatched to Lamare in Europe this morning

22. VII Several of our newly found friends came to see us
off on our journey this afternoon & some had letters for us to
take to their distant mission friends. We were rather
delayed in completing the number 33 of beavers required
& only got our Passports just at the last.

3½ moderate hours palanquin travelling towards
the south, brought us to Toiafahy where Mr Houlder
of the L.M.S. is combating with the Native darkness,
which is more bold here than in the Capital, and
slavery is in a harsher form. Our conversation during
the evening was upon these topics chiefly & how
impossible it is to prevent mere nominal Christians
interfering with & even controlling church affairs.
A preacher who gets a good salary, spends it in buying
more slaves, often ~~comes~~ for the sake of their children

²³
^{IV} 24. VII We left Toiafahy after breakfast taking a more westerly course than yesterday passing by the mountain Iharanandiana on our right & reaching the village of Behenjy in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours where we had our sakafo & again went on for $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours reaching Ambatolampy at six quite in the dark & got poor quarters for the night in a native house strongly reminding our noses of four legged grunts. We had a good view this afternoon as we neared the highest mountain peaks of Ankakatra, the highest mountains in Madagascar 8950 feet high, in fact crossing the foot of them & close below Andranbilany.

Outside our house a man was selling beef at less than 1 a lb. & a piece that he was offering for $\frac{1}{6}$ would be worth 2 of at home. He had a clever knowledge of the scriptures but could not repeat the Lord's Prayer correctly.

24. VII Five hours ride got us from Ambatolampy to Begoaika where we took our noon Sukafo & in waiting for its preparation entered into conversation with the loungers around one of whom asked for a bible for nothing & on being informed he wd have to pay for it, replied you ought to give it, for it is more blessed to give than to receive. Then, replied Mr Baroni give us one of your little pigs there! The man was silenced but continued to stand by whilst being laughed at by his fellows who saw his insincerity.

In crossing river Irangaina got a mossy-fern-like water plant attached to a block of granite beneath its surface. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours more travel & we came to Ambatomainty our resting place for the night amongst pigs fowls rats and fleas in abundance - the best & largest house in the place but scarcely room for us & our stretchers to say nothing of our luggage. A little further on was a rather better village but it was filled with fifty travellers of the Para tribe from south of the Betsileo. We are in the district of Vakinankaratra.

1879

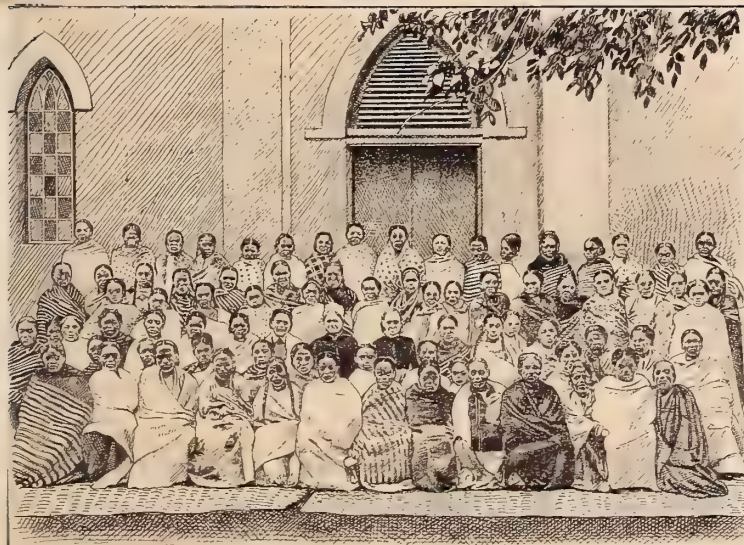
25-

25. VII

VI

We left Ambalomainty at 6.45 with rats / pigs / poultry but I did not leave all its fleas behind. Two rats went over my forehead during the night & they kept up a real scamper all over but there was a skedaddle when we struck a light & kept a candle burning the rest of the night to keep them away

In 3 1/2 hours we paped close under the conical mountain Volorona. I put up for dinner in the neat looking village of the same name. We saw the Volorona mountain ahead of us in the afternoon of day before yesterday. Between Volorona & our next stage of Ambodifakarana lies what is called the (Desert), arid and uninhabited debatable ground between the Belahie the northern tribes of Hova. It took us 5 1/2 hours between the two places four men were sent to crop it today & caused us a stop of three hours at noon instead of only 1 1/2 hour the usual time allotted to nooning. We had to be well determined to make a start & it was dark cold & misty rainy when at 7 o'clock we at last reached Ambodifakarana. I took up our quarters in the huts removing a couple of mats from the floor in order to light our fire



1. Ambositra Day Schools. Miss Brockway in centre of group.
2. Mrs. Brockway's Sunday Morning Bible-class. Mrs. Brockway and Miss Graham in the centre.

1879

73.

26 VII It was 7 o'clock when we left Ambodifia Karana wrapped in over-coats under rattling leather, hoops to keep out the mist & cold, none which comes over these bare mountain tops. We crossed some ridges & the large river Mania and in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours came to our new halting place of Harobia. Sandrandahy from whence it is 4 hours to Ambositra over slightly more interesting country from the ravines being more green & wooded. It was 6.30 & dark & misty when we received a kindly welcome by Mr T. W. Brockway.

Ambodifia Karana to	Hours
Tsiarafahy	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Behenjy	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ambatolampy	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Begocika	5
Ambatomainty	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Votovorona	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ambodifia Karana	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Harobia Sandrandahy	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Ambositra	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Total Hours of Actual Travel	<u>$37\frac{1}{2}$</u>



1. Collection of
the University

27. VII I was not awakened in the night this morning. After
 the preliminaries F. Sharp was the only one who addressed them.
 The people were almost in their attention as there was a
 little amusement connected with the unusual sound to them
 of a European voice. But the same Mr. Baron inter-
 preted with such eager enthusiasm that F. Sharp and
 interpreter caught the same spirit. F. S. was so eager to
 go on that he often did not allow Mr. Baron time to give
 out half his sentence before he began giving another.
 I had to be pulled up. Everyone smiled. F. S. for a
 while doing the same hid his face in his hands.

After the afternoon service about 60 old & young met
 in the schoolroom for a little class the subject being
 the names of Christ. All had good reference Bibles
 of their own, which they had bought. Many could
 read well. This is considered the finest mission in
 the Betanika province.

28. VII Visited Old Ambositra this morning. Walked

round its hardy cypresses deep benches, now overgrown
 with bushes & ferns. There are no houses here
 since the subject of the mission is the same. The
 mission is a small one. The house of the mission
 is on a hill a mile from the present town.



1. New part of Ambositra. 2. Governor of Ambositra and his wife.
3. Rev. T. Brockway and his preachers' class.

1879.

Leave Ambositra

77

29. VII It was interesting to be present this morning at the school examination to witness the ready answers and amount of knowledge displayed by these young people on Scriptural subjects, geography & other matters. They mostly have good bibles for which they have paid a shilling (less than cost).

30. VII Our men have been troublesome & reckoned to start off back to the Capital, but came round again.

At a meeting with the deacons teachers & preachers asked for to do it. It got on rather heavily with both speaker & interpreter. I said towards the close a little concerning the essential qualifications of a bishop, teacher or preacher, recommending them to read the passage thoughtfully.

31. VII Proceed to the Tanala & Ambohimanga &c.

5 hours filanyana ride brought us to Ambohimandrosi a small village near the edge of the forest where we eat sandwiches & drank a cup of tea whilst our men cooked their rice & rested for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. 3 hours more travel up hill & down through narrow forest paths & came to our night halting place Ambohimitombo on the crest of a wooded hill. Present of poultry &c. Carved wooden pillar in middle of room.

1879

Ivohimanitra. An afternoon Botanising

J. VIII

vi

Up early again this morning with the intention to
 pass through to Ambohimanga by dark in the evening
 and after travelling $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours to Ivohimanitra (the
 sweet smelling village) a messenger in the person of the
 native Pastor awaited us from the ^{Lieut. Governor of the} Tanala Queen
Sovana to say that she was a short distance from
 home & could not receive us with proper respect tonight
 & would expect us tomorrow. As this was the word
 of a queen it had to be looked upon as an order
 not to enter her residential town tonight so we
 prepared to take up our quarters in the chapel
 in morning & sent word to one or two villages
 that service would be held about 5 in the afternoon
 Meanwhile after our repast Mr Barton & self
 went botanising into this grand primeval forest
 which surrounds us everywhere like a dense
 thicket of giant trees interlaced with ropey
 creepers & having an undergrowth of shrubs
 ferns & herbaceous plants beautiful to behold
 as we wandered on through the narrow footways
 between ferny banks & over rocky ledges on the
 steep hill sides covered with mosses, orchids &
 delicate rare ferns.

We are between 4,000 & 5,000 feet above the sea & higher than Ambosika which is 4,320 feet & the nights are cold at this the winter season.

Baskets of rice, eggs, poultry, sugar-cane, Caladium esculentum ^{honey} &c. were freely given us, and word came from headquarters that we were to take whatever we wanted besides. The queen's messenger went back, & a native in whose house we were supposed to be guests had instructions to conduct us on the morrow to the royal village.

About 40 or 50 assembled for worship & some of our own men. Mr Brockway read scripture & gave them a short address in which he was followed by Mr Baron who afterwards interpreted for J. Sharp then offered prayer & pronounced the benediction. The people listened closely to the good advice & exhortation so earnestly bestowed upon them as to a subject they had heard but little of in its integrity & purity, & we were assured by our two missionary friends it would be their talk for three months & to be rehearsed afterwards amongst themselves. We were also assured this would be a period spoken of as the time when the Four Vazaha visited them; & if there should be a birth about now, it would be named the Four

1. VIII

VI

Vazaha; & as the father is always curiously, called after the name of his son - The Father of so & so; it still more curiously follows that he becomes named The Father of the Four Vazaha! See note Page 114

2. VIII

VII

We did not require to be off early this morning & so did not leave until 8 o'clock when we commenced at once a rapid descent into the Tanala below of at least 2000 feet, still the country is as much broken as that we have left behind, but its general level is that much lower & nearer the sea level. I felt also a correspondingly warmer climate. The forest is not so thick & wide apart as on the higher ground but is more in great patches intermixed with the elegant bamboo which seems to cover the whole country round both far & near. I noticed a species of pepper, orange, coffee, cardamum *amorphifolium*, and on the low grounds the giant arum & *caladium esculentum* & the sugar cane is cultivated & coffee. We passed through splendid scenery, the feathery lightness of the waving bamboos contrasting so well with the dark foliage of the timber trees. We crossed the River Manandriana 4 or 5 times & in 4 1/2 hours reached the foot of the hill on which *Andrananga* means the blue village. *Manandriana*

Am. Lib. ...
... of the ...
... ..



Ambohimanga is situated & halted a short while when permission came for us to enter we were carried at once into the Palace Yard & set down within the gate. ^{The flag was hoisted in our honour on a high pole in the middle of the yard, &c.} The Queen had not returned but her daughter, who is heir to the throne, with her husband, bade us welcome with a hearty shake of the hand & conducted us to their own House which they had vacated for us. It has three rooms, in one of which is a table & 4 chairs & soon they brought us cooked food, rice, chickens & ducks with coffee & milk, curry, without the powder & a plate full of gravy. The plates for ~~our~~ ^{our} own had not yet come up were common white & the cups & saucers were small & ornamented with deep blue & gilt.

The river Manandriana in this the dry season, over 2 ft. deep, flows below the village. In its bed, I found 3, to me, new water plants & think one of them is new to science being somewhat like the *Ourirandra fenistralis* with the lattice filled up as in other leaves. The flower is similar. The natives eat the root.

3. VIII About 250 assembled in the chapel this morning. Mr Baron conducted the service & addressed them at some length & also interpreted for us. The Vicar Gen sat on the pulpit platform with us I was the native evangelist who seems to be but an ambassador for me. It is not like a govt agent from the Prime Minister in disguise or a mere political agent.

In the afternoon we went to a cluster of houses on a hill top close by chiefly inhabited by soldiers understanding that they were a neglected & neglected set. Mr Baron asking them a few simple questions found they did not know who Jesus Christ was. They believed on God & that "all people would reckon him after they were dead."

They did not seem to understand's consequences for sin, or murdering a man for the sake of his lamba; In short it was found no use reading to them from the bible until they were better taught concerning God, our Saviour & the Holy Spirit, so spent the time in asking them questions & verbal instruction. I.S. offered prayer on their behalf. I never before any where was face to face with a set of men who displayed such heathen ignorance & utter vacuity concerning christian knowledge.

4. VIII & on this morning we were called into the palace yard to receive a present of a slaughtered ox & over 200 of fine Tanala rice, eggs, manioc &c. & listen to a speech in which ^{Rajipilaitafika} the Lieut Gov. - the queen's son-in-law, exp. ressed on behalf of the Queen, himself & wife, their great pleasure at being visited by the two Vazaha from England & the two missionaries, the one from Ambositra & the other from Fianarantsoa. We were afterwards present at an examination of the children by Mr Baron who found 55 could read a little. A well qualified missionary is much needed here and asked for by natives.

5. VIII We bade adieu to Ambohimanga at 8.15 this morning the Queen's son-in-law kindly furnishing us with a guide as none of the company had ever been this way before & Mr Cowan is the only white man who has preceded us indeed in many of the villages we have passed through to day they have never seen a Vazaha but ourselves. Our guide was needed as the path wound round the mountain sides and sometimes over their tops & led us across marshes & rivers & through forest of tall trees & bamboos creepers & bushes whose branches caused us continually to bend low our heads to escape their reach. It was grand scenery & a truly tropical vegetation grown in perfection.

from the presence of continual heat & moisture. Rain
 had fallen in the night. We got the drips from the over-
 hanging trees & shrubs ^{which} we could only squeeze through ^{as they brushed}
 on either side of us. The guide went as far as the first
 village & carried a bag of rice for us. He spoke to the
 head man of the village telling him we were friends
 of the Queen & required a guide to the villages on our
 route & at once the Queen's Word was obeyed & so on we went.
 In 3 hours we crossed the broad river Isahanofa and
 stopped at the village of Ambohinaorina for dinner.
 The people brought us eggs & rice. Our next stage was also a
 short one of 2 1/4 hours to Rafehimbola's town the head
 man who presented us with 20 lbs. of rice & 4 chickens.
 After supper Mr. Baron invited them to reading & a
 number came to our quarters in the chapel which had
 been built at the Queen's Word. They were heathen but
 had been told to be Christian & so considered themselves;
 but very little knowledge did they possess of the truths
 of Christianity which they now had laid before them
 in as simple a way as they could understand. They said
 4 church members resided here & two or three of their
 number could read a little. A missionary is needed here
 to be well recd. by these simple people.

I found a nice patch of water-cress in a running stream
 & gathered it for our tea

Mr Brockway we left at Ambohimanga. He would proceed
 home to Ambosika this aft^m or tomorrow morning

6. VIII. In 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours we reached Ambalahasy for our nooning, &
 in about a mile after leaving it commenced the ascent of the
 great back bone ridge, from a fine narrow valley, having
 the lofty, wooded, bold ^{Imandà} ~~Tsaratanàna~~ on our right, and
 the Tsaratanàna on our left, forming splendid mountain
 scenery surpassing any I have yet seen in this
 island so full of fine mountain scenes. The ascent
 was long & difficult. It took us out of the Tanala
 country into the Great Forest occupying 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours
 till we reached our night resting place & took up
 our quarters in the wretched little chapel at Ambohimilanjoe
 which has only been visited by three other white men before
 us Mr Richardson Mr Cowan & Mr. ? They brought us rice
 & one fine fowl not that their present was worth anything
 they said but to shew how pleased they were to see us
 About 35 came in after supper a similar company
 to that of last night as regards religious knowledge

* The village of Carrying

7. VIII We came to Andraina in 3 1/2 hours & a mile or two before
 reaching it observed some men & women digging, about two
 or three feet below the surface for iron ore in what appeared
 to be yellow sandstone but which on washing, left ^{oxide}
 small & large grains & nodules of iron stone, black &
 in a semi-crystallized state. This is taken to the
 village in baskets where we observed the smelting
 process going on & manufacture into spades all under
 one roof. The bellows were primitive being ^{two} upright
 wooden cylinders with holes at the bottom in the sides
 where bamboos with perforated grit stone nozzles
 entered the furnace & conducted the blast. It was
 worked by two men with pistons or staffs like a
 syringe or pump one up & the other down alternately
 & so produced a continuous blast. Excepting Mr Cowan
 their missionary they said we were the only white men
 who had ever visited them. One or two could read a little.
 They were a dirty looking set.

Our next stage was a long one, into the dark night, to
 Ambohimah 6 1/4 hours. The last 2 hours would have
 been dangerous even in daylight, as we went along steep
 hill sides & over a narrow path only two feet wide
 on the top of a high ridge having a dark yawning

crass on the left & a deep trench on the right, then
a perpendicular descent of ten or 12 feet, leaving only a foot
hold cut into holes in the rock or hard earth, but our sure
footed pilanjas carried us without any material accident
^{they going before by turns to point out the way.}
The fact to their disadvantage came out exhibiting ~~their~~
~~an~~ universal selfishness of character. We were ahead of the
baggage carriers, having the guide in front of us, & found
the party behind, were getting left, to be lost in the bush
& turnings of the mountains. I have to pass the night in a
cold bleak drizzle. We wanted the party carrying us to
wait a little while they came up: but they objected & said
ok leave them to themselves; However, we insisted & gave
them a good talking to & an hour after we entered the
chapel of Ambohimaha. ^{together.} The head man of the place is
a Catholic but felt bound to come & do the civil to us having
heard we came from Queen Soona & brought us some
large mats to spread on the earthen floor. The native
pastor came, but had been drinking toka & was quite
drunk. The Roman Catholics are strong in the place
& suburbs & close in sight is Akamasig where the recent
fight of the Mon Pere priests & the native teachers took
place, which has given the Prime Minister so much
trouble to enquire into & find the priests grossly in the wrong.

We lighted our fire in the middle of the chapel floor & our cook had his near by & in a couple of hours we eat our rice & chicken & rice & preserve, drank our tea & coffee, had reading & got as warm as the airy state of the building would allow

8. VIII (Daylight & smart showers were ushered in together this morning, causing us to get dressed & fold up our bedding, & shak hers, for there was scarcely a place in the building where it did not come drop, drop, drop, from the roof & wet everything. Well for us it did not come in the night, or we should have had no rest in place of the short one we did get & enjoy. Our men did not like turning out & only the cook Ramonampy was at his post in good time, he does his part well as we bid him to do. When he replied I ought to do for it was Miss Gilpin taught me. It was 8.30 when we left Ambohimaha in a drizzle which kept on during most of the morning, nearly the whole of the 5 hours of our last stage to Fianarantsoa. We passed a large aviavi or species of fig tree more like a great spreading oak than anything else just outside the town, and in a narrow pass through Alakamisy in front of the Roman Catholic Ch. & priests house. Villages or

„	„	Roman Catholics
„	„	Norwegians

The very large number of children we now have on our hands is seen at a glance.

I hope for great things from the movement. It will give life and health to our schools, and throughout the entire district the hands of the Betsileo District Committee (exclusive of the district) we shall get a total of not less than 5,000 new scholars.

III.—The Late Dr. Southon.

THE CHRONICLE for October contained the distressing announcement of the death of Dr. Southon, at Urambo, on 10 July. This intelligence was received by telegram. Recd. 11 July 1891.



MARKET PLACE, FIANARANTSOA.

Norwegian Church.
Vohidaly Church.

Antranobiriky Church.

Ambalavao Church (in building.)

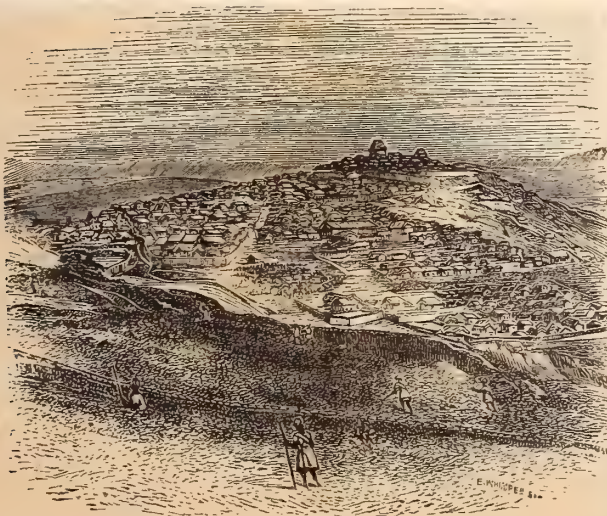
APRIL, 1890.]

OUR NEW CHURCH.

119



THE MARKET-PLACE, FIANARANTSOA.



FIANARANTSOA.

rather compounds after the Betsileo style were now frequent on every hill side. That is two or three houses within a circular fence of prickly pear, with entrance gate between two thick walls. They do not live so much in towns & villages as the Hovas do, but scatter themselves thus over the country. Rice is here cultivated as in Imerina, in irrigated ground. In the Tanala they grow it on steep hill sides, sowing the seed just after they have burned off the bush & timber in the ashes. The frequent rains & drainage from still higher grounds supplying all the moisture required & the produce is beautifully fine white rice & of a nicer taste than some grown in other districts.

Mr Baron welcomed us into his own house & his most efficient ^{cook} servant soon prepared us a meal in civilized style. Mr Baron altho. quite a young man has lost his second wife only a year ago & her absence in the house is left felt by oranges because of Kalay's efficiency & he really is the most attentive Malagasy waiter I have seen. The "boy" cook is also a good fellow of his kind. There are 12 young men students living in the house & about an equal no. of married ones in cottages close by. Visitors

Recapitulation of Journey

soon came to see the two new Bazaha & bring their presents of turkeys, chickens, eggs &c. Mr Cowan called & we all took a little walk & called at his house

Ambositra To		Hours
(Days		
1 st	{ Ambohimandroso	5
	{ Ambohimitombo	3
2 nd	Trohimanitra	$4 \frac{3}{4}$
3 rd	Ambohimanga	$4 \frac{1}{2}$
Hours of Actual Travel		<u>$17 \frac{1}{4}$</u>
Ambohimanga To		Hours
(Days		
1 st	{ Ambohinaorina	3
	{ Kafehimintola's Village	$2 \frac{1}{4}$
	{ Ambalahosy	$3 \frac{1}{4}$
2 nd	{ Ambohimalanja	$3 \frac{3}{4}$
	{ Andrainca	$3 \frac{1}{2}$
3 rd	{ Ambohimaha	$6 \frac{1}{4}$
4 th	Fianarantsoa	<u>5</u>
Hours of Actual Travel		<u>27</u>

L. VIII

We took a walk into the town this morning which is built on a commanding site - a small hill surrounded by high mountains in the near distance. The R. Catholics have a substantial & neat looking set of buildings and the L. M. S. have three in conspicuous places the centres of three country districts Ambalavao for Varindran district stretching to the south, Antranobitesa for Isandra lying about north west & Ivohidany for Italangina to the East.

We went by appointment in the afternoon to call on the Governor who received us surrounded by his chief officers of state. They were mostly dressed & starched up for the occasion in European clothing. He wore a pair of black goggles not that he needed them, but they are considered to add to the dignity of the wearer for the time being. After a few little speeches I handed him our Passport which he handed to the 2nd Governor, who handed it to a third man who opened it & on coming away they said they should like all our 33 men to present themselves before night. Mr Cowan & Mr Baron who interpreted went with us. I said a little on religious matters & expressed his desire for his spiritual well-being. I told him of the African journey describing some of the people & wild animals, & our interview ended shortly.

We have attended each of the three places of worship in Fianarantsoa today belonging to the L. M. S.; first in the morning with Mr. Baron at Amboalava who instead of preaching himself interpreted for J. S. and also in the afternoon at Antranobriksa: after which all the three congregations assembled at Ivohidana according to custom to a kind of Prayer Meeting, when four of the Malagasy were appointed for it.

A came on a thunder storm in the afternoon, not a heavy one but the first of the season.

It is the custom of our host to invite three Malagasy young men each Firstday to tea & spend the evening with him in free & profitable conversation. We requested him not to depart from his custom on acct. of our being here. They asked us how Madagascar compared with Africa & what we thought of its religious condition. We told them just what we thought - that lying was sadly too frequent, & how our own maramiter would tell that. He unblushingly, that the whole religious platform wanted raising to a higher level. They acknowledged it to be so, saying, still there are a few good people amongst us & you must remember it is not long since we worshipped the sun moon & stones & the trees. They are three of the
Antranobriksa at Le Brick d'Anse

most satisfactory teachers & asked to have some religious advice & counsel from each of us, saying we do desire to know & do what is right. I think they spent a pleasant evening & we had pleasure in imparting to them information concerning other countries & their manufactures.

11. VIII We have been obliged to decline an invitation to a feast from the Governor for the 13th inst as we expect to be on our way then further South: so there came one of his chief officers followed by two slaves bearing a present from him of a fine turkey, two fowls & a basket of rice.

At 4 o'clock we were at the house of the Pastor or as he is called in Malagasy Mpitandrina, - Ratorohery who is considered a really good man by those who are able to judge. He is of the Andrian race & an officer of 11 honours. In the time of the persecution during the reign of the first Ranavalona his name amongst a number of others was read out for execution, in fact almost their entire village who fled away, & the govt hearing of their being so many of them of the high Andrians or descendants of kings began to think they had better not proceed far against them & hired false witnesses to say that the charge against them of being Christians was not true; & so word was quietly sent to them that if they returned to their own village all w^d be right.

12. VIII

Today we left Fianarantsoa on our journey to Ambohimandroso
 fine Bara country. We continued south a little west through
 a fine valley full of rice fields & small villages for 6 hours
 resting for refreshment at the village of Ambalamisaony.
 Proceeding a mile from here we mount a hill & behold a
 grand & sublime piece of scenery with a fine extensive
 rice valley close beneath surrounded by bold and
 rugged mountains with here & there an elevated peak
 the whole shewn to advantage with light & shadow from
 the glow of an evening tropical sun. Our second stage
 brought us to Ambalarao in the dark & we applied as
 two or three houses before we could get one. However we
 got a small room at last where a woman was busy making
 a warp for a striped rofia lamba, winding it round
 stakes stuck in the floor which she was rather loth to
 remove. Our men caused as a delay of an hour or more in
 starting this morning or we should have been able to
 push on in the daylight to Ambohimandroso.

13. VIII A large market is held here today & the people with
 their goods began to assemble before we left. Rice & meat
 were in the greatest plenty with cakes of brown sugar
 & earthen jars & bottles of bark or native rum. How
 many people are you going to make drunk with that

stuff today said Mr Baron to a group of them, who said O, it doesn't matter, as many as choose to buy it; if they choose to buy it & get drunk it is their fault not mine

An hour brought us to the river Mananantana near the foot of hill on ^{the hill} Ambohimandroso is situated. The river is rapid broad & deep & being unfordable is crossed by what they call "the wooden bridge" consisting of trunks of trees squared by the edge, the first length of about 40 feet supported in the middle of the river by a rough stone buttress & with two other lengths in like manner the bridge is made & over its dizzy height we with all our men & baggage had to creep as best we could. I went over taking hold of the hands of one of the men. I slung myself across it & pulled myself along by degrees. The last of all was one of the bearers who was too timid to make even the attempt until two of his brethren took hold of either hand & got him across, he shrinking & trembling at each step as tho. he would fall to the bottom & be either killed or drowned. Another $\frac{1}{4}$ hour we entered the town hearing the shell trumpet sounded long before we reached summoning the people & children to chapel where we were at once conducted & received by the Governor & Pastor awaiting us.

The Gov^r is a good man was conducting the service & giving out the hymns when we entered, he stopped a snake hands with us & read a letter to the people from the Gov^r of Fianarantsoa requesting him to show us kindness & furnish us with guide. In forming them that we were visiting. In couraging the various churches. All three of us spoke to the people Mr. Baron interpreting in F.S. & me. The Governor took us to the rova with him to dinner having prepared quite a feast for us & said now you are not to consider this as from me it is from the Queen it is from the Prime Minister it is from the People. The table was spread with 7 dishes of various fowl & rice for vegetables, a dish of eggs in the mass fried with herbs & another of tomatoes. The Gov^r's wife the Pastor & the 2nd Gov^r were present. The two latter eat off one plate, the Pastor having a spoon & the 2nd Gov^r a fork, who finding a nice piece of meat on the joint plate took it up & put it on the plate of the Gov^r's wife who sat next him, which was received as intended as a compliment. Suddenly we heard a strange voice in English - it was the Cook who had been in England & Mauritius & caught up the smattering & was glad of the opportunity of airing it. He said "I have got some tea gentlemen if you would like some Yes I have got some tea. So as we said we sh^d like some he produced a very small jug in which is

x Now all any of the
Now many of the will bring some one of

1879
13. VII
IV

Ambohimandroso

97

was brewed & poured us out a diminutive cup, full each, sweetened with native brown sugar. Spears gun & sword were in the corners of the room; the latter as emblem of his office is carried after the Govr by one of his minor officers, wherever the Govr accompanied as a troop of his officers & the sword came after. There is a mission house belonging to the L. M. S. formerly occupied by Mr Rearden & shortly expected to be occupied by Mr Rowlands on his way out. It lies 2 or 300 yards from the town, thither we repaired followed by the troop & the Govr; this man directed the rooms to be swept & clean mats laid down for us; & said he would send us our meal ready cooked in the evening. Which he did. —

We met again the chapel at 3 in the afternoon when A. Sharp was the only preacher again interpreted for by R. Baron. A good impression seemed to be left & a conversation ensued with some teachers from villages around after which we were again accompanied by the Govr & followers to our house. Who left us saying he should come again soon. When he came, it was to say, as he could not prevail upon us to stay either over the morrow or the next Sunday he had brought us some rice, poultry & a fat pig which he wished us to walk outside & see.

In the Bara country whither we are bound tomorrow we are informed money is of no use & the people will not take it, & in its stead we must take beads, trap wire & white metal bracelets & salt, so we are investing \$3 in this way & making an agreement with the Pastor for \$8 to accompany us as guide as it is a country only Mr Richardson has been in before us.

The great waterfall seen by Sibree & Sheet is situated about a days journey to the east of Ambohimandroso. A remarkable waterfall, the whole river descending in a body some hundred feet at a sweep.

The Gov^rs residence is situated within a circular fence or stockade of poles twice the height of a man & sharply pointed at the tops, with doors & stone arched gateway. Outside this & at some distance is a similar defence or rova as it is called by themselves. The town is situated on a steep hill as all the towns here seem to be.

4. VIII. We had great trouble with the men at Lashing, not an unusual occurrence, but it culminated after we had gone on our way from Ambohimandroso & any influence from the authorities there which might be bro't to bear upon them. Beside our hired Port^r Guide we had three given us by the Governor the chief of whom bore a sword as emblem of his authority & the other two a couple of spears each. They had gone on before us out of sight when our bearers set us down & their respective burdens declining to proceed further with us. We had over night given the

some days provision money ahead as we were going into a country where we could not so easily procure it with money. This seems to have been an injudicious proceeding with men totally devoid of principle like the Malagasy. Threatening & coaxing, seemed in vain, they did not want to go & we were almost in despair. At last Mr. Boron appealed to each one separately. Are you able are you going to finish your own work? Being thus asked they did not like to say no! & mostly gave the answer Yes, but it depends on the others doing theirs. They then said we that if we were sick you would give us any medicine! How was it this that so suddenly came over them by the roadside now I never before; of course it was a mere excuse for they were beginning to be ashamed of themselves & wanted to find one. With a little more coaxing & manoeuvring we at last made a slow start. Rain came on heavily shortly after it was 5 hours before we reached a Betsileo cluster of houses huts or hovels called Atongolo. We stood ^{outside} with our umbrellas up & waterproofed on & why because we could not have stood upright in them. The hole or door was only 14 in. wide & 3 feet high. The one that the owner pointed with his lips for us to enter by was mounted up to in a sort of loft (the only house that had one) by means of a pole with 3 or 4 notches in it. In $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour the rain ceased & we got our meal of rice & fowl outside also.

In $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours we passed the larger village of Ambatomainty where we had intended resting for noon but for the delay caused by our men and in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours more our guides conducted us in the dark to the small village of Soahanambo situated close between two lofty rugged mountains.

peaks of granite fully 2000 ft. above the general level. The house apportioned for us was but little better than in the last village & scarcely large enough to hold our stretchers & great part of it was taken up by a fire in the middle & some poultry in a pen in a corner. It was, not now cold & the sky was pretty clear, but there was no moon & Mr Baron & I preferred sleeping on our stretchers out of doors. It was not the first time on this journey we regretted we had left our tents behind; but there was no one able to tell us what we were coming to. This was our first introduction to the Shara country. The people's heads were full of grease & I smelt the sweat at some yd distance on the heads of some ladies who stood watching my bed making operations.

I got a charm to protect from all mishaps for 8^s. and an ebony shade handle for 2 rings.

15. VIII I slept pretty well & was only disturbed by mosquitoes towards morning.

Left at 7 A.M. In 24 hours reached Antananarivo (Little Antananaris) & halted for noon. J.S. began to preach to the villages as they stood around us & mentioned that there was a wealth greater than that of cattle - the wealth of the Spirit - directing them to Christ & the Spirit's convictions. But Mr Baron told him they were wondering who Christ was & what was the Spirit & as it the same as their 'lanahy' the ghost of the departed, & as it flesh or was it blood. They evidently required teaching the first rudiments before they could understand spiritual preaching. We left here at 11.15 & came across an immense swarm of the edible locust darkening the air, but which seen in the near distance with the sun on their wings looked like silver sparkles floating in the sky. They were

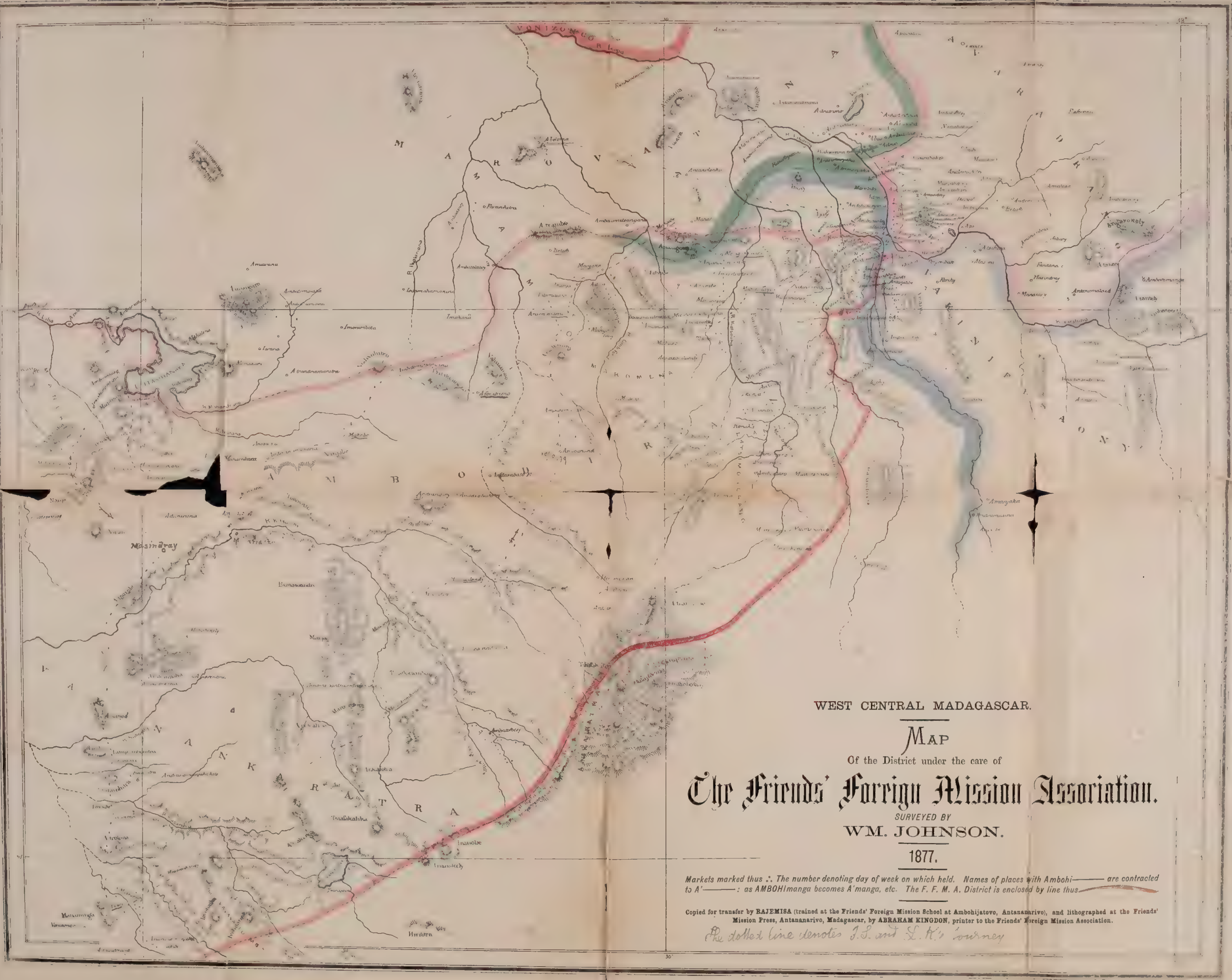
They have a fine physique both men & women. We had a confirmation of the general description said to prevail throughout Madagascar among the Bara especially. Two girls stood by the house together watching our proceedings - the elder touched the younger & said to Mr B. "this is for you" Instances of unblushing shamelessness are common.

I observed a fine large tamarind tree & knocked a few pods of fruit off by sticks & stones. Also two kinds of large fig trees. In 3 hours came to Ikiviro at 4 P.M. I waited $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour for all the party & guides to come up. About 60 or 70 men all armed with gun & spear were surrounding a herd of 50 head of cattle which they said they had not stolen only taken from a neighbouring tribe or village who had stolen from them a few months ago & these they were going to keep as hostages. The country is in a very disturbed state, village going to war with village frequently & wholesale cattle lifting constantly going on, the most fruitful source of these feuds.

Observed a fine flock of wild guinea-fowl & some green parakeets. In the morning halted for the night at Analan. Very just as it was becoming dark. J. I. slept in one of the small huts and Mr B. & I slept outside. There was a little more wind & dew than the two previous nights & one of our men said I should be cold. They slept in the houses on the floor with all the household in the one room crowded together.

followed by crows & hawks. It was $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours before we halted at night, outside the village of Ambondro & asked for admittance which was a long time being granted for fear we were a band of robbers or at least enemies with whom they were at war, for the Bara villages are often at war & this one had been at war during the present moon with a village only 4 or 5 miles away that we passed next morning. The houses were small, our heads & shoulders coming above the eaves of the roof, & again what with dirt & grease we all three this time, preferred sleeping out of doors. The river Manarhaka at times a great river flows close by. The Capsicum (Cayenne pepper variety) grows abundantly.

16.VIII VII We were out of our beds soon after two this morning & called up the men who were sleeping 7 in a row close together for warmth. But it was 5 o'clock before we started crossing the river Manarhaka & again 2 or 3 times. We excited much wonderment in the small villages we passed through. At one of them a few of the men & all the girls & young women came running after us saying White men Vazaha vazaha singing & ascribing hands to our praise calling us kings & our men our subjects. After $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours we halted for noon at Mahazariro a larger village than some of the others. Every man carries his gun & spears about with him powder horn round his waist & beads & charms. Men or women are simply clad in a piece of coarse canvas round the waist. A few of them have ochre or earth of a yellowish colour smeared on their forehead & around their eyes. An Arab from the west Coast has become naturalised among them.



WEST CENTRAL MADAGASCAR.

MAP

Of the District under the care of

The Friends' Foreign Mission Association.

SURVEYED BY

WM. JOHNSON.

1877.

Markets marked thus :. The number denoting day of week on which held. Names of places with Ambohi — are contracted to A' — as AMBOHImanga becomes A'manga, etc. The F. F. M. A. District is enclosed by line thus —

Copied for transfer by RAJEMISA (trained at the Friends' Foreign Mission School at Ambohitato, Antananarivo), and lithographed at the Friends' Mission Press, Antananarivo, Madagascar, by ABRAHAM KINGDON, printer to the Friends' Foreign Mission Association.

The dotted line denotes J.S. and L.H.'s journey

A lame man was making gun-sticks. The country has some native
timber, more especially in the watery ravines. One of our three wives
says there is a great tree growing near in shape of a wine bottle
stretching out his arms to show the diameter but the height not great
for a man ~~or~~ two could carry it. I offered 4 for one

17. VIII Left at 7 A.M. in 3 hours reached Hosy situated on a commanding
hill when we got to its third or innermost inclosure two guards with guns
stood on either side the gate & we waited until word was sent the ~~governor~~
when the word came - proceed. We went at once to an open square
opposite the governor's house where the people were already assembled
singing hymns, in their chapel & many houses were burnt down a
few weeks ago. They were not singing as though they felt the good hymns
they were singing. Altho they are all Hovas they are but little better
than the Hara whom they affect to despise. A pupil of Mr Burns
has been here about a month having been initiated by

with whom we dined at Pianarawson who intim-
ated it was the will of the Queen that all the children should be
sent to school & some now come from the love of it. Being a Hova
military outpost the inhabitants are all Hovas & the Hara living
near who dislike them refuse to send their children but say
they would send them if a school were set up in one of their
own villages close by. The evangelist did not meet with a
good welcome by either people or Governor who is not a Christian

man or the w. ch. member. There are 130 Ch. members but the w. ch. says there is not a true christian in the whole town. W. B. says he is glad we have come so that the people have got the true christian religion well set before them. There were about 250 both morning & evening.

We invited the evangelist to tea with us in the house set apart for our use & have a little conversation concerning facts he has learned concerning Sara manners & customs W. B. interpreting Sandorenana, or Burial Customs - Their tombs are generally on a high rock built in the form of a square & filled up with stones after the body is laid naked upon a mat on the bare rock. When an Andriana or king or chief dies his body wrapped in kambas & is buried the same day. They then procure a substitute in the place of the dead man, in the form of a rolled up mat or stem of a banana to keep in the house until the funeral ceremonies are over & inform their friends of the death of the deceased & kill an ox for them stating when the sham funeral will take place & keeping them feasting until the time. The substitute is taken & put near the real tomb & buried followed by a large number of relatives & friends.

The Sara word pronounced (Andrian^{an}ahar) the name of God because they once had a man whose name was similarly pronounced. They believe if they did pronounce the holy

1879
17. VIII

Bara Customs - Marriage &c

105

name it would immediately cause the dead man to avenge!
For the same reason they won't pronounce the name *loko* which is
the three stones on the hearth of every house to support the cooking pot.
The tribe *Imanonga* for the same reason won't pronounce the
word *missi* because it has *isi* in it & *is* is too like *isi*.

The Bara have a Marriage ceremony somewhat similar to
the Ambani andros or Horas as regard the gift of the rump
of the sheep or its money substitute, but they generally stipulate
for a higher sum than the nominal amount. There is no limit
to the number of wives, some are known to have more than 30.
Ivatra who lives at Isalo west of here & is king of this district
called Barube has 14 wives. The father can force his child
to marry against her will. The husband has the power of
life & death over his wife. When the wife cooks the food she
must not speak to anybody as her husband wd be sure to die
shortly after. An infringement of this regulation he her lord
master visits with a severe beating. She may not eat out of
the same plate or dish with him even after he has finished
with it. If she did he wd beat her. And she may not eat until
he has been satisfied; neither may she look at him while
he is eating. If a young wife goes to visit her parents as her
husband may consider too often he goes to their house at night
& strikes both father & mother & thus puts a stop to it. But this
if she gives him food that burns his mouth he may beat her to death.

Bara Customs Circumcision Licentiousness

does not frequently occur on acct. of the wife's consideration for her parents
The women do all the work even to the rice cultivation driving the
cattle in the swamp to ramble it up instead of digging.

At every meal the women cook their own food at home but take it to
eat in their friends houses out of compliment to them.

The parents are generally fond of their children, the boys being liked best.

Infanticide seems to be unknown among them
Chastity is unknown in name idea & fact. There is not such
a thing as a virgin even from a very tender age. If a girl reaches
womanhood in a state of chastity then her father appropriates her
to himself. The idea of female chastity is in no way connected
with the science allowed the youths in S. Africa at the
termination of the circumcision period. At circumcision a
form of drinking is pronounced over them as - 'May you be able
to shoot cleverly - If you are killed may it be by the spear
in war - or may you be killed at the mouth of a gun in battle.'

At burial parties & drinking assemblies & general festivities
or any celebration general free intercourse prevails each one
taking whom they choose. If there is a man who won't be
licentious they don't put it down to him; but say he is not
a man, he is a nobody. And the same if he won't drink toad.

If a husband finds a man unlawfully with his wife he
shoots him there & then unless he be his brother, in which

case he immediately goes & revenges himself by committing the same with his brother's wife.

18. VIII The Governor came in person this morning before we were quite finished dressing to desire us not to leave today as he had invited the Bara King, Iroaka, from Soalo to meet us, we consented to remain until early tomorrow morning, in consequence, as it appears desirable to cultivate a favourable impression. Iroaka says he has got of the bazaha & desires to see the three he has heard of coming into this district. Toward noon the king arrived followed by a number of his principal men & we were summoned. The least. J.S. & Mr B. went I remained at our house having got a painful watery eye with something getting into it. Iroaka did not understand the Malagasy as spoken by a bazaha Mr B said something to him by way of religious address he said I will make my reply in the evening. He came shortly before dusk with the four each having quite a number of 'big-men' followers. He expressed his willingness to encourage a missionary among his people. He gave nothing in his statement that it was the word or desire of the Queen to whom he is rather nominally tributary. Five of his wives visited us in the afternoon. My painful eye was observed by our numerous visitors who seeing not one of ourselves could do it any good sent for a woman whom they said was mahay about eyes. She examined my eye while I sat in the light outside the door a crowd looking on, very gently with finger & clever.

Thumb brought out what appeared to be the spine of a prickly pear fruit & a minute insect exclaiming in evident satisfaction "afaka" (out). The eye felt easier at once but is very painful & difficult to keep open. I gave her a couple of brass bracelets odd ones; she said they were not man & wife, that is their phrase for pairs; I changed them for pairs & in a while she came in & said she was not a Bara woman & did not care for such things & wd prefer money so I gave her a small chip of silver equal to 3 pieces with which she went away well pleased. She belonged to the Sandroy tribe.

16.VIII Our old guides went back the way we came & the Gov gave us a very warrior looking fellow furnished with gun & spear to conduct us more to the west. We were off at 7.30 & in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours passed through Ambarasata (the place of reeds), followed with wonder & curiosity by a dozen or two Baras of fine build, one man especially, strong powerful & good natured ran alongside our palanquins loudly talking & offering his salutations & shaking hands with us when he turned back. In $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours more total $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours we were in camp at Ankair, ^{the} broke a large village just outside of which

a number of people were assembled under a couple of trees singing dancing & beating drums - a funeral celebration. ~~First~~ guns were also fired every 10 or 15 minutes. On seeing us enter the village they nearly all followed so that in a few minutes we were closely surrounded by 100 men women & children well formed & good featured mostly naked to the waist or a loose lameta. Their hair done up in the extreme Bara fashion in balls so full of grease as to look some of them like small turnips. The centre ball over the forehead in some was studded with brass headed nails. The odour of sweat not in its freshest condition was strongly perceptible at some yds. distance. A white face was a rare sight indeed to them & ours were the first some of them had ever seen. All we did & all we had about us was a source comment & admiration to them - as a watch magnifying glass looking glass four cups & plates knives forks & spoons. They closely watched us as we eat. They are a large tribe & a people capable of great improvement. It thinks had they the advantages of missionaries & teachers that the Hovas have had would surpass them. They appear more straight than the other tribes we have seen.

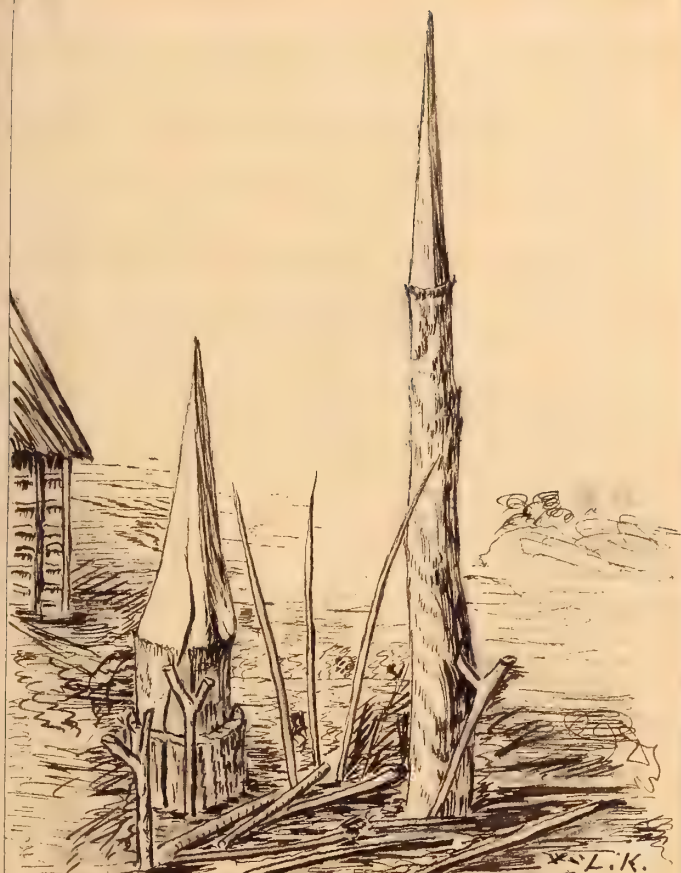


The Sacrificing Post

In the centre of the village were two pointed posts set firmly in the ground. The shorter & thicker one to the left about the height of a short man is the Circumcision post. The other one to the right about 12 ft. high is called *Hago Manga* ^{or Masina (Holy)} the holy post, which is fady as they call it that is sacred. It may not be used for any other purpose, may not be taken & burned & another put up in its stead. It may be called the Sacrificial Post for when any one is ill they kill a ox & place the fat mump on its point & ask the blessing of God above, & whom the post is considered a representative, for his recovery, with thanksgiving. It is done in song and the substance of it is. Bless the sick man. May he get well, & May he have plenty of profections. It is also used to celebrate various occasions of rejoicing. They say they believe in the one true Supreme God *Hirayottin*; but that this *Hago Manga* is his representative. It is *Masina* or holy.

The village is on the S. side of the river *Brandiken*.

In 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ from here we crossed the stream *Lazafotsy* by village of same name which means the white child & in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour more halted for the night at *Ambodifakaran* Having a tolerable house which they said was the King's house & lodge in two or three yards from it & within its enclosure is the *Hago Manga* & three Charms of horn are hung in different parts of the house.



The Bara Post of Circumcision The Bara Sacrificing Post
 At Ankazobetoka L.K.

20. VIII
IV

At 4.30 ~~on~~ our way by 6.30 in 6 hours halted for noon at Ifiërena having an hour before passed thro. Amandazaba. In 2½ hours more we stopped the night at Ivohibola. Our two halting places today were villages mixed Baras & Betsileos. The Betsileos mostly who tho. they do not do their hair up in so much disgusting fat their flat plaited circles of hair are neater do not compare so favourably with the Baras who are a more independent noble looking & straight forward race. The Baras never showed any fear or mistrust of us & answered questions pretty straight forwardly. The Betsileos today sometimes ran away on simply being asked a question. When asked the name of their town intentionally gave a wrong one at first saying it was Mafaitra but when they had gained more confidence told us that was a lie the real name was Ifiërena. Until this forenoon we have been traversing a broad plain but are now ascended several hundred feet above it.

The Betsileos practice the disgusting custom of keeping a dead body in the house until it is putrid, which the Baras do not but bury at once.

We have a little house which will only just hold our two stretchers & M.B. sleeps outside under a rice house which is raised 5 ft. off the ground. We eat outside.

21. VIII Off by 6.30 this morning travelling 5 hours till we halted for our mid-day meal near a village under a large spreading fig-tree a few miles where we remained 2 1/2 hours & allowed our three guides to return to their several homes as we were no longer in need of them. Ambatolimandroso lay far away at our right & two or three hours later we past within 3 or 4 miles of Ambatavas & soon joined our former road. In 4 1/2 hours we arrived in the dark and were met at Anatanova a considerable village situated on the top of a steep rocky hill well defended with hedge after hedge of prickly pear. We were found it difficult to buy enough rice for their supper. The best house consisting of one small room was just held our three old horses & mine was extended over the porch with water tubs in it. Before the morning the Trianomirona range of mountains of which Varavarana was the highest & visible from Fianarantsoa were finely lit up with the glow of the rising sun by the light & shade showing some of the peaks with rugged outline.

22. VIII Again up in the dark breakfast over & off by 6 o'clock
VI Fianarantsoa became conspicuous in the distance but it took us 6 hours to reach it. We were hungry. Ali B's servant & cook had gone to market & would not be back for some time so we had to wait 2 or 3 hours for our dinner. Luke tea with Mr & Mrs Cowan

		Hours	Hours
12. VIII	Fianarantsoa To		
	Ambalamisaony	6	
	Ambalavao	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
	Ambokimandroso	$1\frac{1}{4}$	= 10 or 25 miles

14. VIII	Alongolo	5	
	Ambatomainty	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
	Isahanambo	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
15-	Antananarivo Kely	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
	Ambondro	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
16	Mahazarivo	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ikivoro	3	
	Analamazy	1	
17	Ihosy	3	= 31

80 miles

Fianarantsoa To Ihosy actual Travel 41

145

Ihosy To

19	Ambarasala	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
	Ankaizohetoka	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
	Lagafotsy	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
	Ambodifakarana	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
20	Ifierena	6	
	Irakibola	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
		5	

under a great fig tree
Ivatohavo

	Fianarankou	6	
		<u>$31\frac{1}{2}$</u>	



White mountain
Mormon Hill

Note to Page 80. I. XII.

The Irohimanitra people like many others are considerably amused at our small appetites as they are pleased to term them. They say we are always scratching & pecking like chickens but never seem to eat much. We had our cloth spread upon a mat on the ground at the shady side of the house. They noted the plate of rice which was our only vegetable & could not believe it would satisfy the four of us, but being assured it would that there would very likely be some spare. One of them said, why, that baby pointing to a little one on the back of its mother, would eat the whole of it. They watched us to the end of our meal & laughed to find we really eat no more.

Remark

W. Baron remarks concerning mission work among the Malagasy in general "I have hope of the children but as to the older ones, is just like pouring water on a duck's back."

expect to expect to find lads as bright and intelligent and progressing as fast as those from healthier climes.

I do not think that the Bêtsilèo, on the whole, are a whit behind the Hova in mental ability; and, given the same advantages, the same or even greater results might be anticipated.

In mixed congregations, however, such as we get in Bêtsilèo, we cannot fail to notice the marked difference in the appearance of the two tribes. The Bêtsilèo are less clean in their apparel, and there always seems to be an expression of sadness and oppression on their faces, which extends even to young children.

Happily, in the mixed schools, we often observe a most beneficial change in this respect, and boys and girls who enter our schools with a sad countenance are soon made more cheerful and happy, a fact for which we are very thankful.

HOME LIFE.

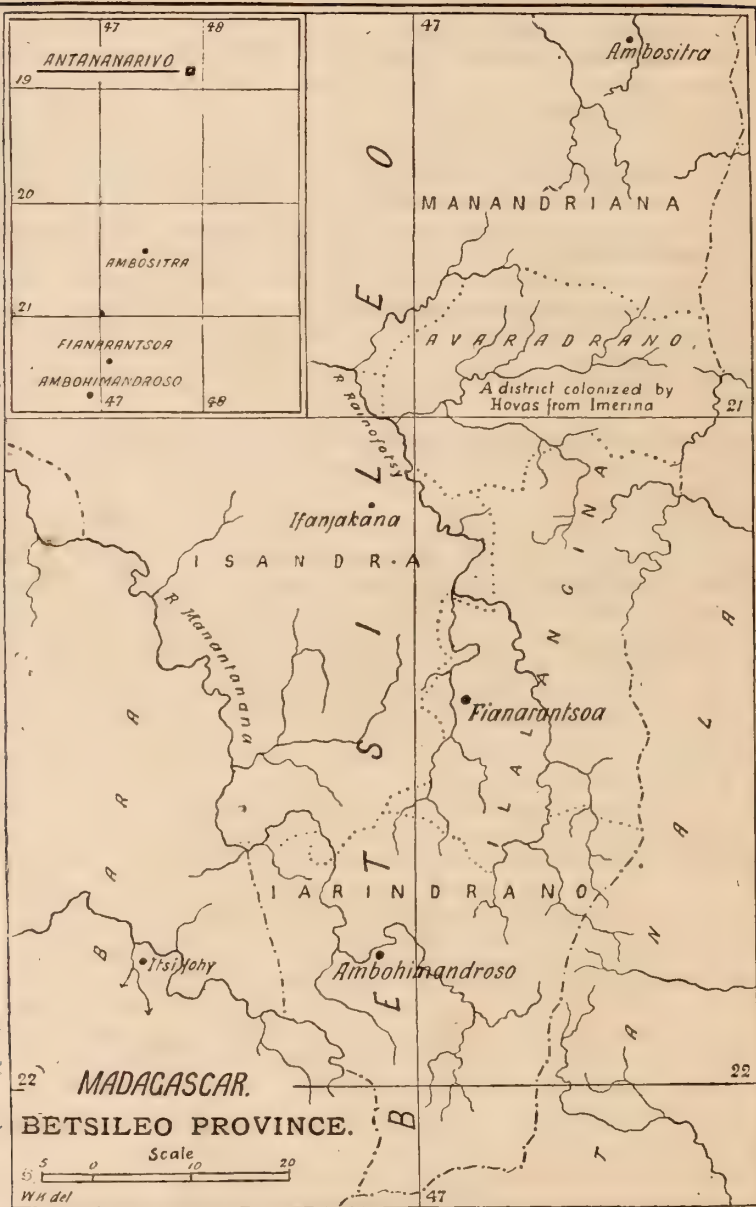
The sorrowful appearance above referred to may be, in some measure, owing to the houses in which the Bêtsilèo live, and their home life in general.

The word "home" as we understand it does not apply to the Bêtsilèo and "home joys" or "comforts" are unknown to them. There are certain clannish and family ties which keep them together, but that is all. Their houses, for the most part, are made of bulrushes and long grass, their size being about 12 ft. by 9 ft., the walls being so low that it would be impossible for an ordinary sized man to stand upright in them except in the very centre. The entrance is by a small door, about three feet square, which is high up in the wall, and he is a fortunate traveller in Bêtsilèo who has not lively remembrances of many a severe knock on the head when entering and leaving these huts.

As the houses are small there is not room for much furniture; nevertheless, the Bêtsilèo manage to crowd a great deal into them. In the middle of the hut towards the east is the hearth where all the cooking is done; in the south corner is a large water-pot, which holds more than enough to supply the wants of all the householders; to the west again, is a corner boarded off, which is called the bedstead; besides these there are a number of shelves, and in many huts may be seen a small bunch of bulrushes, about the size of a man's hand, fastened together and hung against the east wall. Into this is put a small portion of rice from the centre of the pot, whenever rice is cooked, which is said to be an offering to the Fâhasivy—the old god of the Bêtsilèo. Into these small huts are sometimes crowded several families belonging to one clan, which is a grave hindrance to healthy progress.

Such is the general condition of the Bêtsilèo houses, but we are glad to notice changes for the better. Cleaner and larger houses are taking the

*I sent out a great
much sailed from
n. Francisco de Arimida
mission to build
the Portuguese com-
it was of press.
dition. As a proof
the beginning of the
ices to Portugal,
On their way
the east coast of the
egat, Surinam
After the London 1868*



The Discovery of Madagascar

In 1505, King Manoel of Portugal sent out a great expedition of 20 ships & 15,000 men which sailed from Lisbon on March 25th, 1505 under Don Francisco de Almeida the first Viceroy of the Indies, with instructions to build fortresses at Sofala & Quiloa, to free the Portuguese commerce from the difficulties with which it was oppressed.

Juan de Nova sailed in this expedition. As a proof of his success Almeida sent back in the beginning of the following year 8 ships loaded with spices to Portugal, under the command of Fernam Soares. On their way they discovered, on the 1st Feb^y, 1506, the east coast of the island of Madagascar.

From the Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, Surmanned the Navigator. By R. H. Major F.R.S. & Asher & Co London 1868

Having Christians By Wholesale.

Our friends related numerous anecdotes of the
conversion of Christians the same time made in Hadzadara.
A native King returning to the Capital from one of
his northern Pagarara tribes was charged with a message
to the Governor saying 'tell the Governor if he will send me
a big drum & some musicians, I'll make all my people
free, I'll make all my people Christians.'

Another Hadzadara King captured 400 of his people
one day & said to them, 'now, you are become Christians.
I'll have none of your old tricks more of your former
lawless things. Remember you are Christians. If one of you
returns to your old native customs you shall be
whipped for the first offence - and for the second
(with a wave of his hand) your heads shall be chopped
off! These threats had a salutary effect for a time
so that there really was a marked improvement in the
place & people. But it gradually wore off



O. L. Exhibit the Journey of the
from Tienarantsoa and Amboina
Coast Country. Going by the

MAP of the EASTERN IBARA.

from Observations by Mr. G. A. Shaw

1876

Lang. le. Hitching
1879

C. ... by Richardson

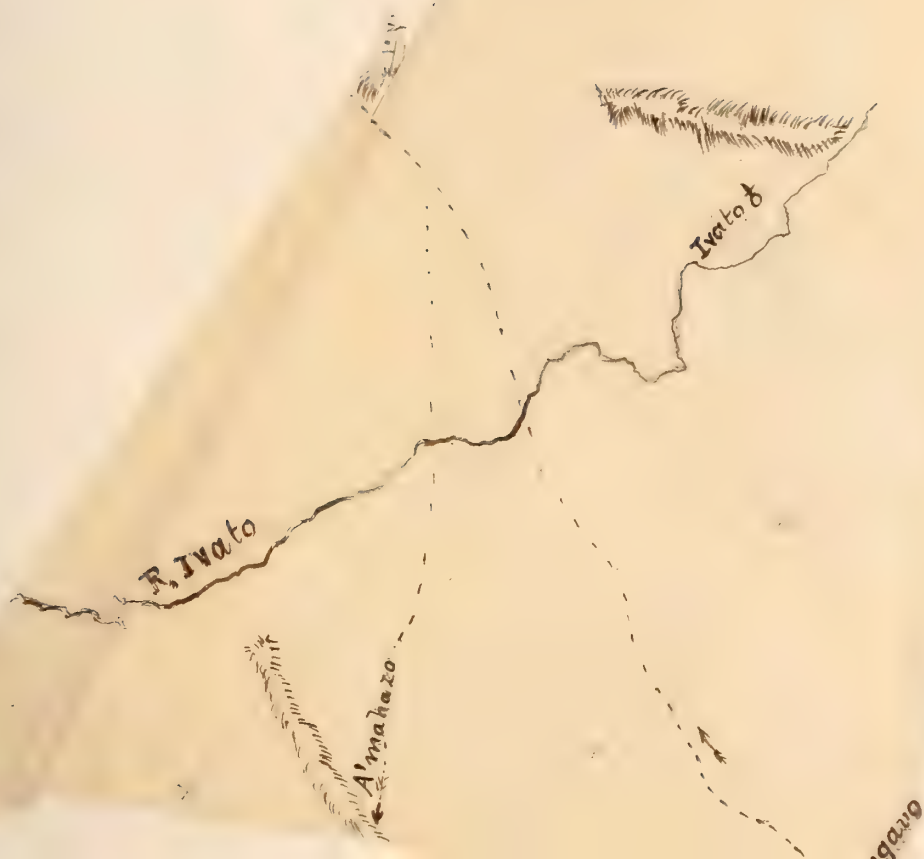


e Snarr and Langley Hitching a Siaman
 and back to Prosy in the
 South Road. Returning to the Northern





The lines are 5 miles
- L. Williams



Rice in husk 4

acot akoty

Rice 10 lbs for $\frac{1}{2}$
or 1 gallon }

White rice 2 a gall or 10 lbs as it weighs 4 times as much
as rice in the husk 4 to wash 4 times as much

2 is the standard
ila (side)
ila roamer

1st. fine vary iray venty
ile one large

10 grains = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 20 eran am balry

30 do = 2 roamena (red seed)

	Ambositra L	
	Alarobisa (Madagascar)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	River Mania	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(Aralodifia Karana	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Polovorona	5
	Ambatomainty	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Ambositra	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Ambatolamby	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Beherijy	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Isiafahy	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Ambanamarina	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>
	Wraai	35 $\frac{1}{4}$

4 $\frac{11}{14}$

Malagasy Money Coanena the Standard
 value 2^o = 30 grs. rice
 10 Rice grs. in *hoko* }
 10 *Variraiventy* } = 1 *Eranambaky* : e. = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2^o
 9 *Eranambaky* = 1 *Sikajy* : s.
 8 *Sikajy* = 1 *Ariary* (ie. French fr.): a.

10	var.	1 e.		
90	"	9 e.	1 s	
720	"	72 e	8	1 a

ZoLore

Cypripaceae

Cypripas aequalis

Cypripas ?

In Incenia

Epileneum athyrium nigripes
furcatum
affine

Cape Gooseberry

Solanaceae

Physalis Peruviana

Raffia

Palmae

Lagotis raffia

Urucia rosea.

Apocynaceae

Rose colored peruviana

Tamataue To Antananarivo

Tamataue To Antananarivo

Evondrona 1 1/2

Ambodisiny 1/2 Canoe (10 x 1/2 ea canoe)

Andranomainty 1

Ambalatahako 1

Ankarefo 3/4

Tranomaro 1

Ampranaran 1 1/2

Andranor. Kodika 2 1/2

Amprasinimazava 2 1/2

Travony 1 1/2

Andavakamenarana 2

Andevoranto 1 1/2

Canoe 3- ea. canoe

Maromby 2

Manam. Bonitra 2

Ranomafana 2

Ambatoharanana 2

Amprasinbe 3 1/4

Narozivo 2 1/2

Beforana 1 1/2

Ambiranihazy 2 1/2

Analamazotra 3 1/2

Amprasinpotry 2 1/2

Moramanga 3

Coast Line

Hot Spring
Lau Plant

Forest

Journal of the

at abt. 18 miles from ~~the~~ Palace

(some 1/2 m. from the Palace)

1. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
2. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
3. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

4. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
5. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
6. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
7. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
8. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
9. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
10. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

11. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
12. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
13. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
14. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
15. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
16. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
17. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
18. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
19. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~
20. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

21. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

22. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

23. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

24. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

25. ~~the~~ ~~Ch. school~~

Page 11

plain of
 Andakana (Crest 6 Mangoro)
 Am bodini fody 2
 Ambodin angava 2
 Antkeramdinika 2
 Pillages frequent
 Isoavina 7
 Antananarivo 3

- Andovorank lo
 1 Ranomafana
 2 Anpasoimba
 3 Ambavanitasy
 4 Anpasiinfotry
 5 Andakana
 6 Antkeramadinika
 7 Isoavina (Mission house)
 7½ Antananarivo

...

Give owner of House where
 you sleep 6 or 8°
 Ditto when you stop at own 5 or 4

3 (Cap & Mangrove)

the bottom of the mangrove

the bottom of the mangrove

the bottom of the mangrove

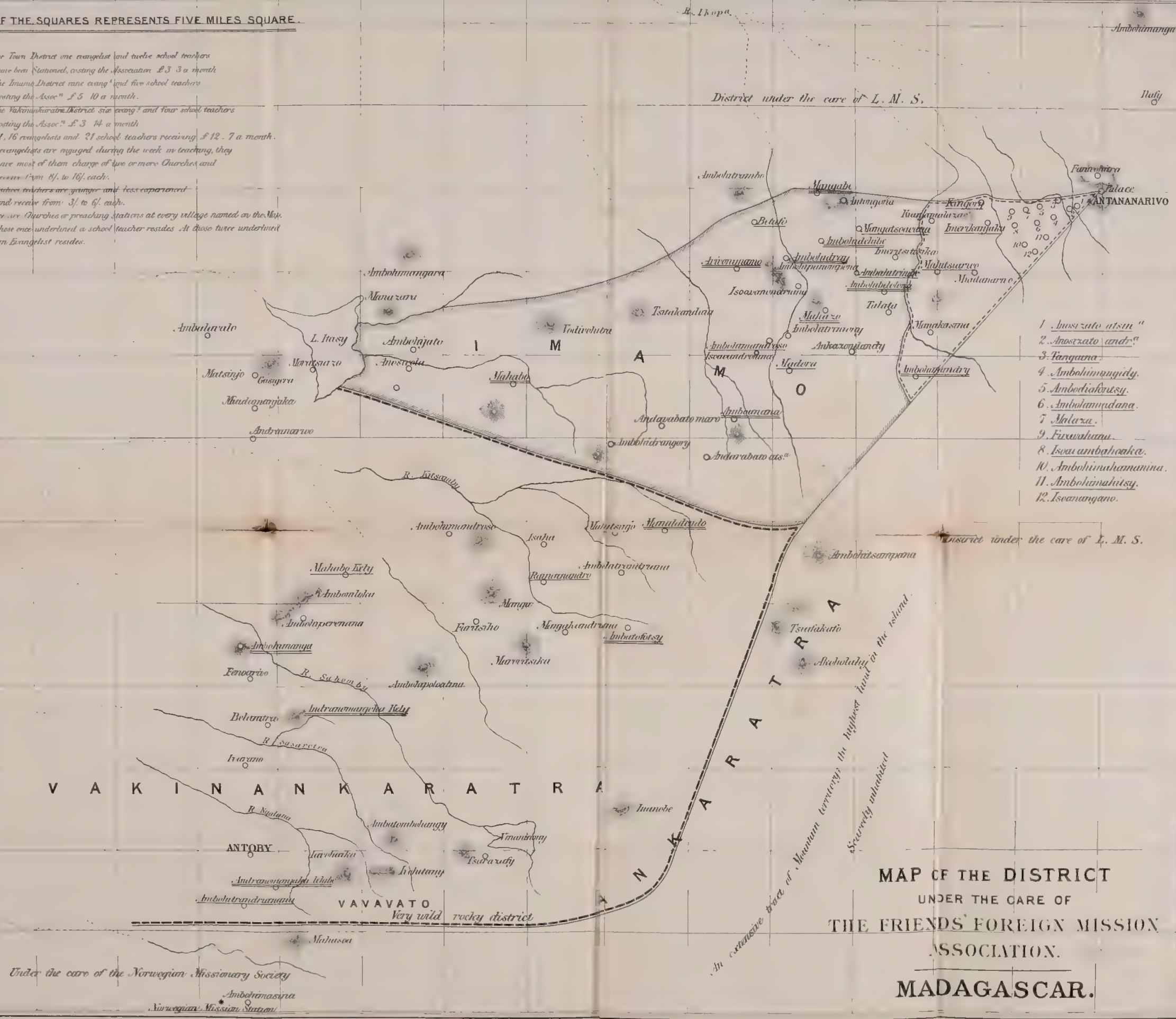
1. Mangrove
2. Mangrove
3. Mangrove
4. Mangrove
5. Mangrove
6. Mangrove
7. Mangrove
8. Mangrove

the bottom of the mangrove

EACH OF THE SQUARES REPRESENTS FIVE MILES SQUARE.

In the Town District one evangelist and twelve school teachers have been stationed, costing the Association £3 3 a month.
In the Inama District nine evang^s and five school teachers costing the Assocⁿ £5 10 a month.
In the Vakankaratom District six evang^s and four school teachers costing the Assocⁿ £3 14 a month.
Total, 16 evangelists and 21 school teachers receiving £12 7 a month.
The evangelists are engaged during the week in teaching, they have most of them charge of two or more Churches and receive from 8s. to 16s. each.
The school teachers are younger and less experienced and receive from 3s. to 6s. each.
There are Churches or preaching stations at every village named on the Map.
At those once underlined a school teacher resides. At those twice underlined an Evangelist resides.

Uninhabited territory between the country occupied by the Houas and the Sahalava



1. Anosizato atsua "
2. Anosizato andr "
3. Tananarive
4. Ambohimangidy
5. Ambodiamasy
6. Ambodiamudana
7. Malaza
8. Fivohangy
9. Isoanambahoaka
10. Ambohimangidy
11. Ambohimangidy
12. Isoanangany

MAP OF THE DISTRICT
UNDER THE CARE OF
THE FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION
ASSOCIATION.
MADAGASCAR.

Mullens Touring

+ Andoverant's 60 miles

Sanctuary

Hivondro village

Crop rice

Hivondro Lagoon & canoe

Hivondro village

Hivondro Lagoon canoe

Menarant

+ Andoverant's Ch. M.S.

Ruin Haroka 4 houses

in 2 hours foot of 1st Hill

Manambonin'akitra

her name Andoverant's Governor

Ranomafana

Hot Springs

Sanctuary Hill of Andoverant's

on top of red clay hill is a pillar called Andoverant's

over Mahela 30 yds wide Andoverant's

Andoverant's stopping place

on high ridges

Andoverant's

Great wall of a hill 3 miles long

Andoverant's

Andoverant's

Andoverant's

Andoverant's

Andoverant's

Map of portion of

Madagascar

Andoverant's

Continues

in 3 hours cross the
river Mangoro

valley to the river Mangoro

full body 950 feet

village

along river Manambria

Angaro Valley

from Mangoro to the river
Mangoro - see map

Clint a long Plateau 1620 feet

Merina Province

Antsra + Madinika

41

System of Villages

Hill Angarokely 5925 ft. and is
the highest point of route

Antsra + Madinika

Population increases towards

town Antsra + Madinika

town Antsra + Madinika

see the Capital from here

Map of portion of
Madagascar

E. H. H. H.

From H. H. H.



Pradelle & Young

246, REGENT ST
LONDON. W.

SUCCESSFUL PORTRAITS
INDEPENDENT OF THE WEATHER.

THE

Photo-Alexzo-Tint Gallery

Frédelle & Young

Portrait Painters & Photographers

246, Regent Street.

ENTRANCE CORNER OF LITTLE ARGYLL ST W.

LONDON.

COPIES OF THIS PORTRAIT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY TIME.

PLEASE QUOTE NO.

ENLARGEMENTS IN ALL STYLES

